



Australian Bureau of Statistics

APRIL 2012

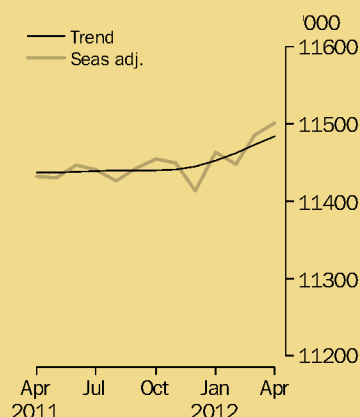
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LABOUR FORCE

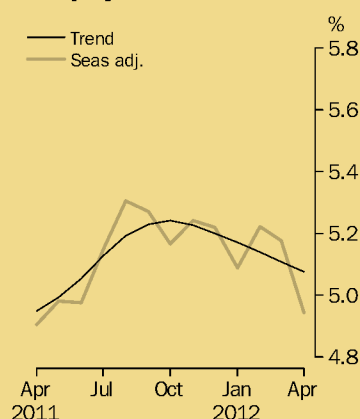
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 10 MAY 2012

Employed Persons



Unemployment Rate



INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, email client.services@abs.gov.au or Labour Force on Canberra (02) 6252 6525, email labourforce@abs.gov.au.

www.abs.gov.au

KEY FIGURES

	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	Mar 12 to Apr 12	Apr 11 to Apr 12
Trend				
Employed persons ('000)	11 473.6	11 484.2	10.6	0.4 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	617.6	614.2	-3.4	3.1 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.1	5.1	0.0 pts	0.1 pts
Participation rate (%)	65.2	65.2	0.0 pts	-0.4 pts
Seasonally Adjusted				
Employed persons ('000)	11 485.5	11 501.0	15.5	0.6 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	627.0	598.2	-28.8	1.4 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.2	4.9	-0.2 pts	0.0 pts
Participation rate (%)	65.3	65.2	-0.1 pts	-0.4 pts

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased to 11,484,200.
- Unemployment decreased to 614,200.
- Unemployment rate steady at 5.1% from a revised March 2012 rate.
- Participation rate steady at 65.2% from a revised March 2012 rate.
- Aggregate monthly hours worked increased to 1,624.1 million hours.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 15,500 (0.1%) to 11,501,000. Full-time employment decreased 10,500 (0.1%) to 8,062,800 and part-time employment increased 26,000 (0.8%) to 3,438,200.
- Unemployment decreased 28,800 (4.6%) to 598,200. The number of persons looking for full-time work decreased 22,000 (4.9%) to 423,800 and the number of persons looking for part-time work decreased 6,800 to 174,500.
- The unemployment rate decreased 0.2 pts to 4.9%. The male unemployment rate decreased 0.2 pts to 4.8% and the female unemployment rate decreased 0.2 pts to 5.1%.
- The participation rate decreased 0.1 pts to 65.2%.
- Aggregate monthly hours worked increased 6.6 million hours to 1,633.9 million hours.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
May 2012	7 June 2012
June 2012	12 July 2012
July 2012	9 August 2012
August 2012	6 September 2012
September 2012	11 October 2012
October 2012	8 November 2012

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ROUNDING

Estimates of monthly change shown on the front cover have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but are more accurate than, movements obtained from the rounded estimates. The graphs on the front cover also depict unrounded estimates.

SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey. Published estimates and the movements derived from them are subject to sampling variability. Standard errors give a measure of sampling variability (see pages 38 and 39). The interval bounded by two standard errors is the 95% confidence interval, which provides a way of looking at the variability inherent in estimates. There is a 95% chance that the true value of the estimate lies within that interval.

MOVEMENTS IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES BETWEEN MARCH 2012 AND APRIL 2012

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	<u>Monthly change</u>	<u>95% Confidence interval</u>		
Total Employment	15 500	-39 300	to	70 300
Total Unemployment	-28 800	-61 400	to	3 800
Unemployment rate	-0.2 pts	-0.4 pts	to	0.0 pts
Participation rate	-0.1 pts	-0.5 pts	to	0.3 pts

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Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

POPULATION BENCHMARKS AND LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

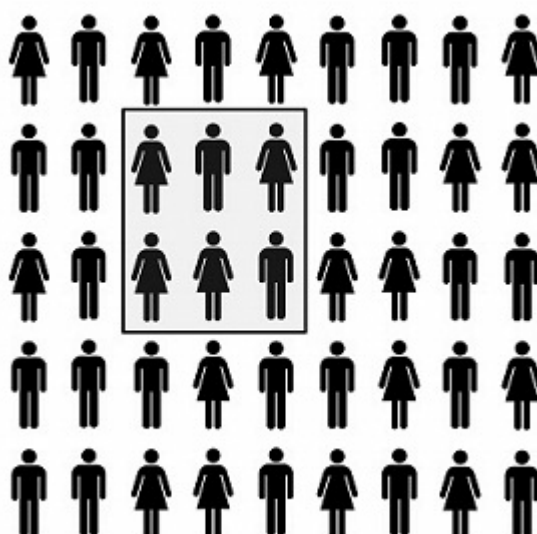
INTRODUCTION

Each month a selection of around 30 thousand dwellings from across Australia participate in the Labour Force Survey. This equates to a sample of between 50 and 60 thousand individuals aged 15 and over or 0.3% of the population. Because the Labour Force Survey uses a sample to calculate estimates and not a count of every individual aged 15 and over, it is important that the sample that is selected is representative. If any particular demographic is over- or under-represented in the fully responding sample of households, it is also important that it is accounted for in the estimation process. Here we will discuss how population benchmarks are used to correct for unrepresentative samples in the Labour Force Survey, describe how the benchmarks for the Labour Force Survey are calculated and explore some of the features and limitations of the benchmarks.

WEIGHTING USING POPULATION BENCHMARKS - A SIMPLIFIED EXPLANATION

As mentioned previously, the estimates from the Labour Force Survey are based on a sample of the Australian population aged 15 and over. Population benchmarks are used to assign 'weights' to individual records to overcome any misrepresentation that might exist in the sample. The term misrepresentation in this context refers to either an over- or under-representation of a specific demographic group in the sample (i.e. age, sex or specific geographic location).

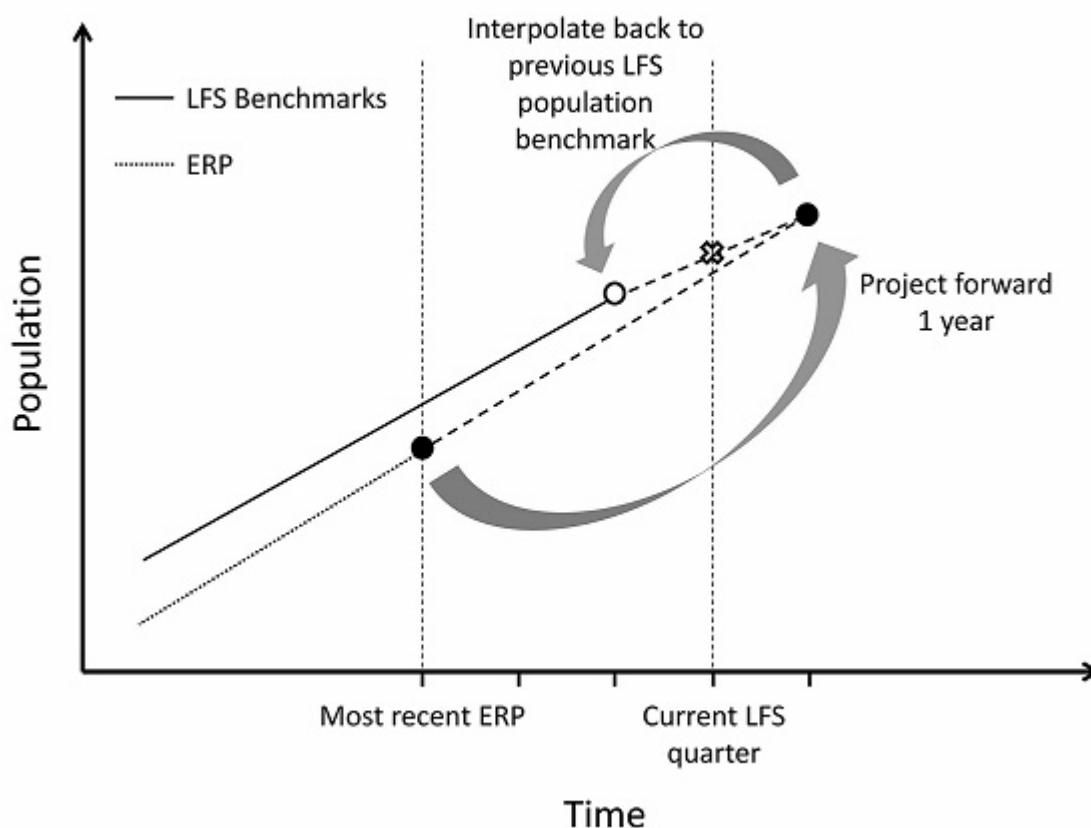
Here we will provide an explanation of how weighting works using a very small and simple population. Below we have a population of 40 people comprising equal numbers of men and women (20 each). From this population we have selected a sample of 6 people, which is made up of 2 men and 4 women. Straight away we can tell our sample has an over-representation of women and an under-representation of men. We can assign each individual in our sample a weight to account for the over- and under-representation. For example, the two men in sample represent a total of 20 men, therefore, each man in sample will have a weight of 10 (i.e. $20/2$), whereas the weight for each of the women in sample is five (i.e. $20/4$).



HOW ARE LABOUR FORCE POPULATION BENCHMARKS CALCULATED?

Weighting using population benchmarks in the Labour Force Survey is done in a similar way to the example above, except it is much more complex. Each individual record in the sample is assigned a weight that is largely dependent on their sex, age and where they usually live. But before a weight can be assigned we first must have reliable information on the *composition* of the population. Population benchmarks provide this information.

Population benchmarks used in the Labour Force Survey use the most recent Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as a starting point with certain subpopulations excluded (i.e. defence force personnel, out of scope territories and children aged under the age of 15 are excluded). However, at the time population benchmarks are required for the Labour Force Survey, the most recent ERP figures are for a time point in the past. To produce population benchmarks for the Labour Force Survey, ERP growth is projected forward one year, which is one quarter ahead of the current quarter and then interpolated back to the previous Labour Force population benchmark. For the current quarter this means ERP growth was projected forward from the September 2011 ERP figure, to the end of the September 2012 quarter and then interpolated back to the end of the March 2012 quarter (See summary figure below).



PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS AND NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

The projection used to derive population benchmarks for the Labour Force Survey depends on a number of assumptions about the different components of population growth. The components of population growth for both total population and state populations are:

PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS AND NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued*

- Births and Deaths
- Net Interstate Migration (NIM)
- Net Overseas Migration (NOM)

For Births and Deaths and NIM it is assumed that these components of growth are unchanged from the same period as the most recent ERP figures. Prior to October 2010, it was also assumed that the NOM component did not change from that used in the most recent ERP. However, due to the volatile nature of NOM in recent times, the ABS has revised the assumptions used to calculate the contribution of NOM to the Labour Force population benchmarks. Before examining the assumptions that are used to inform the NOM component of population projections, it is important to understand what NOM is, how it is calculated for ERP and also to explore some of the difficulties associated with providing an accurate account of NOM for the Labour Force population benchmarks.

WHAT IS NOM AND THE 12/16 MONTH RULE?

Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. It is based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more; and the difference between:

- the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more (over the 16 month period since their arrival) who are not currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population (NOM arrivals); and
- the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long-term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more (over the 16 month period since their departure), who are currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population (NOM departures).

However, it is important to point out that the period of 12 months does not have to be continuous. This means that someone may enter / leave the country and then leave / return for short periods. The 12 month period is calculated only by the total time they have spent inside or outside the country over a 16 month period and is not in any way based on the continuity of the period within or outside the country.

What this means for estimating ERP each quarter is that we can only be certain about NOM for a period of at least 16 months in the past and not the current quarter. It also means that for each new quarter the ABS has to estimate whether people who arrive or leave in the reference period should be counted or subtracted from the population (known as preliminary NOM). To calculate these preliminary estimates the ABS uses propensity models. In simple terms, the propensity models used by the ABS look at how particular groups of travellers behaved one year ago. This behaviour is then used to calculate how similar groups may behave into the future and thus enables a preliminary estimate to be calculated for NOM. After 16 months have past, the final figure for NOM (known as final NOM) can be calculated based on actual behaviour and this is included in revisions that are published twice a year, in March and September.

NOM AND LABOUR FORCE POPULATION BENCHMARKS

Now that we have a broad understanding of how the NOM component of ERP is calculated, we will explore some of the difficulties associated with calculating the NOM contribution to the Labour Force population benchmarks and explore some of the limitations of these population benchmarks. As was discussed previously, the most recent ERP, from which the Labour Force population benchmarks are derived, relies on

NOM AND LABOUR FORCE POPULATION BENCHMARKS *continued*

propensity models to calculate the NOM component of population growth. This means that there is some degree of uncertainty built into the population estimates used in the Labour Force Survey. This is solely because an individual's NOM 'status' cannot be determined until 16 months after their arrival / departure. This uncertainty is somewhat compounded because to calculate the Labour Force population benchmarks for the current Labour Force quarter the population growth needs to be projected six months ahead of the current Labour Force month or one year ahead of the most recent ERP estimate. In effect, this means that the behaviour of overseas travellers needs to be forecast, many of which are yet to arrive in or depart from Australia. To do this, the ABS uses a range of supplementary data to shape the assumptions for the NOM component of the Labour Force population benchmarks. One of the main sources of supplemental data is forecasts for NOM produced by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship. The details of the forecasting framework used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship can be found in Appendix C of their quarterly publication: 'The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration'.

The ABS started using this approach from October 2010. Prior to this, the assumptions used to calculate NOM's contribution in the Labour Force population benchmarks were the same as for Births and Deaths and NIM, that is, it was assumed that NOM was the same as at the time ERP was estimated. This new methodology was introduced to more accurately account for more contemporary changes in NOM, as in recent times NOM has been relatively volatile.

REVISIONS TO LABOUR FORCE POPULATION BENCHMARKS AND IMPACTS ON ESTIMATES

Normally the Labour Force population benchmarks are fixed once they are forecast. Benchmarks are revised once every five years, after data from the Census of Population and Housing has been calculated and rebasing of ERP has been finalised. However, the benchmarks were revised in July 2010 after significant revisions were made to NOM in ERP. These revisions included all data from July 2006 to June 2010.

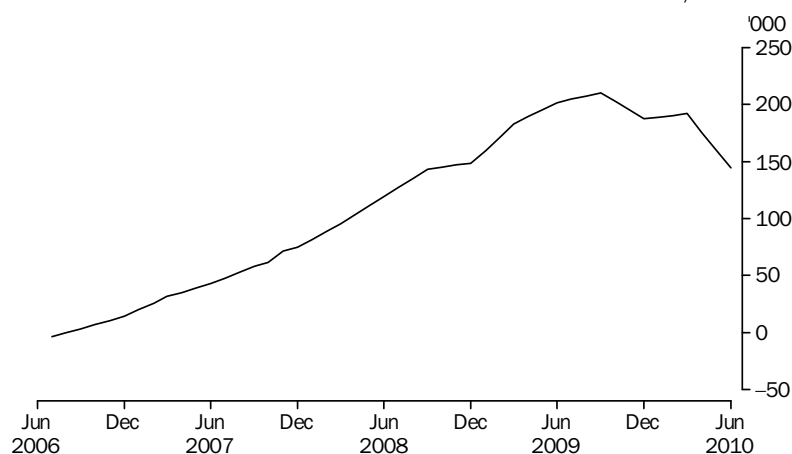
In recent times, there has been renewed interest in how NOM is contributing to the population benchmarks and speculation that the Labour Force population benchmarks are under-estimating population growth. It is important to note that the population benchmarks used for the Labour Force Survey are not intended to be used as a guide for future population growth. The sole purpose of the population benchmarks is to account for under- and over-representation of population groups in the sample used to calculate the monthly Labour Force estimates. The head count in the Labour Force population benchmarks is somewhat irrelevant as all that changes when the benchmarks are revised up or down is that individuals are either given a larger or smaller weight to reflect the change in population size. Instead, an accurate account of the composition of the population is much more important as this will determine what weight will be given to a particular demographic group.

To illustrate the previous point, we can examine what impact the most recent revisions had on the population count, the composition of the population and two measures produced in the Labour Force: Employment level estimates and the Employment to Population ratio. Below is a graph that shows the difference between the revised population count and the population count from the Labour Force population benchmarks. It shows that the population benchmarks used for Labour Force estimation

REVISIONS TO LABOUR FORCE POPULATION BENCHMARKS AND IMPACTS ON ESTIMATES *continued*

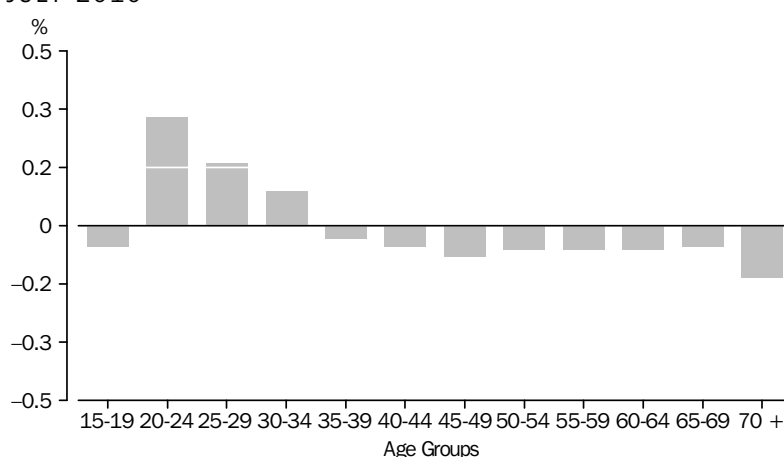
were underestimating the size of total Labour Force population and this peaked in September 2009.

REVISIONS TO LABOUR FORCE CIVILIAN POPULATION, JULY 2010



However, if we examine the changes in the composition of the population by analysing the change in age structure we notice that the differences are quite small. The graph below shows the maximum percentage change in age group composition after the revisions in July 2010. The largest change was a 0.31% difference in the percentage of 20 to 24 year olds in the total population. It is important to remember that individuals in the sample are weighted based on age as well as sex and the location of their usual residence.

MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF AGE GROUPS AFTER REVISIONS, JULY 2010

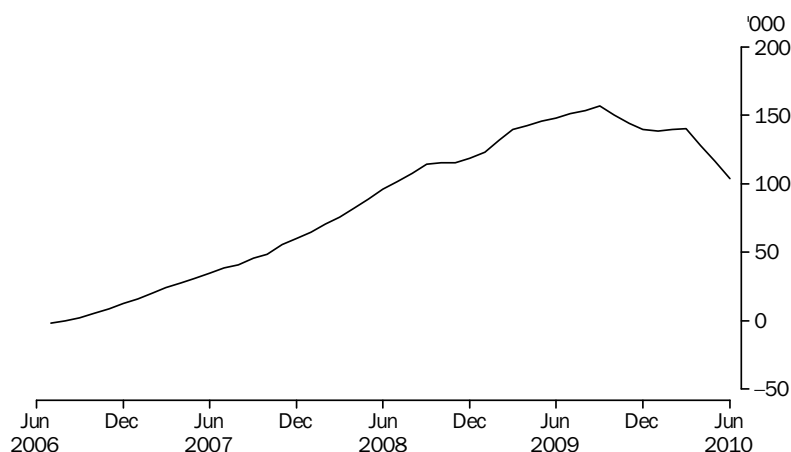


Based on this analysis we can see that while the overall size of the population was revised up in the July 2010 revisions, the actual composition of the population changed only slightly. If we now examine the impact on the employment level estimates we see that, like the Labour force civilian population, the differences appear to be quite large. The graph below shows the largest revision was 156 thousand for September 2009. This does

REVISIONS TO LABOUR FORCE POPULATION BENCHMARKS AND IMPACTS ON ESTIMATES *continued*

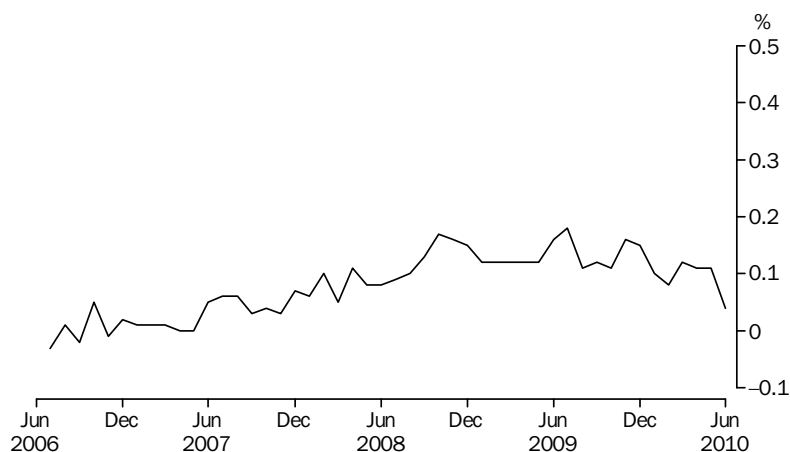
not mean that there were 156 thousand more people employed in September than was first estimated, it means in broad terms the weight assigned to each individual in sample in September was much more after the revisions were carried out.

REVISIONS TO LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYMENT LEVEL ESTIMATES, JULY 2010



A measure that is less sensitive to revisions is the Employment to Population ratio as population levels are removed as a confounding influence. We can see below that the employment to population ratio is virtually unchanged after the revisions. The largest revision was 0.18% in July 2009. The reason the Employment to Population ratio has not changed markedly is because, 1) the number of employed people in the survey did not change and 2) the composition of the population benchmarks was similar. In essence, the only thing that changed after the revisions was an increase in the total number of people estimated to be part of the population and therefore weights assigned to individuals was increased. The advantages of using the Employment to Population ratio rather than Employment level estimates are further explained in the January 2012 issue of 6202.0 – Labour Force, Australia (Employment level estimates versus Employment to Population Explained).

REVISIONS TO LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO, JULY 2010



REVISIONS TO LABOUR
FORCE POPULATION
BENCHMARKS AND
IMPACTS ON ESTIMATES
continued

In summary, the Labour Force population benchmarks are *not* designed to give an accurate count of the population. They are designed and used to account for under- and over-representation of population groups in the sample of people that are selected each month. Furthermore, the ABS expects that the new methodology employed to account for NOM in the Labour Force population benchmarks is sufficient to detect any changes in NOM that may impact on our ability to produce quality Labour Force statistics.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER): Trend

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES									
April 2009	4 984.4	946.9	5 931.2	298.5	368.4	6 299.7	5.6	5.8	72.4
April 2010	5 087.0	1 014.6	6 101.6	272.3	339.5	6 441.1	5.1	5.3	72.4
2011									
April	5 237.5	1 002.9	6 240.4	243.6	306.6	6 547.0	4.4	4.7	72.4
May	5 232.5	1 002.2	6 234.7	247.3	310.4	6 545.1	4.5	4.7	72.3
June	5 225.5	1 003.6	6 229.0	253.3	317.0	6 546.0	4.6	4.8	72.2
July	5 217.7	1 006.2	6 224.0	260.4	325.4	6 549.3	4.8	5.0	72.2
August	5 212.0	1 009.0	6 221.0	266.4	333.0	6 554.0	4.9	5.1	72.2
September	5 209.9	1 010.7	6 220.6	269.6	337.6	6 558.2	4.9	5.1	72.2
October	5 210.9	1 011.2	6 222.1	269.7	338.6	6 560.8	4.9	5.2	72.1
November	5 214.0	1 011.0	6 225.0	267.6	336.6	6 561.6	4.9	5.1	72.1
December	5 217.9	1 010.9	6 228.7	264.4	332.8	6 561.6	4.8	5.1	72.0
2012									
January	5 220.6	1 011.6	6 232.2	261.8	329.6	6 561.8	4.8	5.0	71.9
February	5 221.8	1 013.7	6 235.5	260.0	327.3	6 562.7	4.7	5.0	71.9
March	5 222.0	1 016.8	6 238.8	258.4	325.2	6 564.0	4.7	5.0	71.8
April	5 220.6	1 021.0	6 241.6	256.9	323.2	6 564.8	4.7	4.9	71.8
FEMALES									
April 2009	2 748.3	2 244.2	4 992.6	181.6	287.7	5 280.3	6.2	5.4	59.0
April 2010	2 735.2	2 326.3	5 061.4	178.3	286.1	5 347.6	6.1	5.4	58.5
2011									
April	2 822.4	2 374.5	5 196.9	176.2	289.1	5 486.0	5.9	5.3	59.1
May	2 823.8	2 378.8	5 202.5	177.1	290.7	5 493.2	5.9	5.3	59.1
June	2 826.1	2 383.0	5 209.0	178.1	292.0	5 501.1	5.9	5.3	59.1
July	2 828.6	2 386.2	5 214.9	179.3	293.0	5 507.8	6.0	5.3	59.1
August	2 831.0	2 387.7	5 218.7	181.0	293.6	5 512.3	6.0	5.3	59.1
September	2 832.3	2 387.0	5 219.3	182.9	293.7	5 513.0	6.1	5.3	59.0
October	2 832.3	2 385.3	5 217.6	184.9	294.0	5 511.6	6.1	5.3	59.0
November	2 831.7	2 384.1	5 215.8	186.0	294.5	5 510.3	6.2	5.3	58.9
December	2 832.8	2 383.5	5 216.4	185.7	295.0	5 511.4	6.2	5.4	58.8
2012									
January	2 835.9	2 384.6	5 220.5	184.3	294.8	5 515.3	6.1	5.3	58.8
February	2 839.8	2 387.3	5 227.2	182.4	293.9	5 521.1	6.0	5.3	58.8
March	2 843.9	2 390.9	5 234.8	180.3	292.4	5 527.1	6.0	5.3	58.8
April	2 848.1	2 394.5	5 242.6	178.0	291.0	5 533.6	5.9	5.3	58.8
PERSONS									
April 2009	7 732.7	3 191.1	10 923.8	480.1	656.1	11 579.9	5.8	5.7	65.6
April 2010	7 822.1	3 340.9	11 163.0	450.6	625.7	11 788.7	5.4	5.3	65.3
2011									
April	8 060.0	3 377.4	11 437.3	419.8	595.7	12 033.0	5.0	5.0	65.6
May	8 056.3	3 381.0	11 437.2	424.4	601.1	12 038.3	5.0	5.0	65.6
June	8 051.6	3 386.5	11 438.1	431.4	609.0	12 047.1	5.1	5.1	65.6
July	8 046.4	3 392.5	11 438.8	439.7	618.3	12 057.2	5.2	5.1	65.6
August	8 043.0	3 396.7	11 439.6	447.4	626.6	12 066.3	5.3	5.2	65.6
September	8 042.2	3 397.7	11 439.9	452.5	631.3	12 071.2	5.3	5.2	65.5
October	8 043.2	3 396.5	11 439.7	454.6	632.7	12 072.4	5.4	5.2	65.5
November	8 045.7	3 395.1	11 440.8	453.6	631.0	12 071.8	5.3	5.2	65.4
December	8 050.7	3 394.4	11 445.1	450.1	627.8	12 072.9	5.3	5.2	65.3
2012									
January	8 056.5	3 396.2	11 452.7	446.1	624.5	12 077.2	5.2	5.2	65.3
February	8 061.6	3 401.0	11 462.6	442.3	621.1	12 083.8	5.2	5.1	65.3
March	8 065.8	3 407.8	11 473.6	438.7	617.6	12 091.1	5.2	5.1	65.2
April	8 068.7	3 415.5	11 484.2	435.0	614.2	12 098.4	5.1	5.1	65.2

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER): Seasonally Adjusted

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	
MALES										
April 2009	5 008.0	938.7	5 946.7	285.3	357.0	6 303.7	5.4	5.7	72.5	
April 2010	5 096.8	1 011.5	6 108.3	281.1	347.4	6 455.7	5.2	5.4	72.5	
2011										
April	5 233.3	995.1	6 228.4	245.8	314.3	6 542.7	4.5	4.8	72.3	
May	5 226.4	1 014.6	6 240.9	241.9	301.1	6 542.0	4.4	4.6	72.3	
June	5 234.3	997.9	6 232.2	248.1	307.9	6 540.1	4.5	4.7	72.2	
July	5 214.7	1 011.5	6 226.1	258.2	324.7	6 550.8	4.7	5.0	72.2	
August	5 208.3	1 004.7	6 213.0	277.4	346.6	6 559.5	5.1	5.3	72.3	
September	5 199.9	1 013.4	6 213.3	271.8	339.9	6 553.2	5.0	5.2	72.1	
October	5 224.5	1 001.5	6 226.0	273.5	340.2	6 566.2	5.0	5.2	72.2	
November	5 203.2	1 028.8	6 232.0	265.4	337.9	6 569.8	4.9	5.1	72.2	
December	5 214.9	1 008.9	6 223.8	257.0	325.4	6 549.2	4.7	5.0	71.9	
2012										
January	5 235.3	1 005.8	6 241.1	259.1	323.9	6 565.0	4.7	4.9	72.0	
February	5 218.8	1 007.1	6 225.9	266.6	334.4	6 560.3	4.9	5.1	71.9	
March	5 225.1	1 007.9	6 233.0	262.6	331.3	6 564.3	4.8	5.0	71.8	
April	5 212.3	1 041.6	6 253.9	250.8	315.4	6 569.3	4.6	4.8	71.8	
FEMALES										
April 2009	2 755.5	2 241.2	4 996.8	177.0	278.7	5 275.5	6.0	5.3	59.0	
April 2010	2 739.0	2 318.5	5 057.5	183.0	295.2	5 352.7	6.3	5.5	58.6	
2011										
April	2 819.3	2 384.2	5 203.5	175.5	275.6	5 479.1	5.9	5.0	59.0	
May	2 796.1	2 392.8	5 188.9	184.1	298.0	5 486.9	6.2	5.4	59.0	
June	2 840.4	2 373.9	5 214.3	173.6	291.6	5 505.9	5.8	5.3	59.1	
July	2 832.8	2 381.5	5 214.3	176.9	296.1	5 510.5	5.9	5.4	59.1	
August	2 823.8	2 389.3	5 213.2	182.4	293.4	5 506.6	6.1	5.3	59.0	
September	2 840.1	2 389.1	5 229.1	181.6	296.8	5 526.0	6.0	5.4	59.2	
October	2 839.0	2 389.4	5 228.4	185.8	283.6	5 512.0	6.1	5.1	59.0	
November	2 821.5	2 396.5	5 218.0	185.6	295.6	5 513.6	6.2	5.4	58.9	
December	2 832.2	2 357.6	5 189.9	192.4	303.1	5 492.9	6.4	5.5	58.6	
2012										
January	2 829.4	2 392.5	5 221.9	179.7	290.7	5 512.5	6.0	5.3	58.8	
February	2 844.0	2 378.0	5 222.0	182.5	296.2	5 518.2	6.0	5.4	58.8	
March	2 848.2	2 404.3	5 252.5	183.2	295.7	5 548.2	6.0	5.3	59.0	
April	2 850.5	2 396.6	5 247.1	173.0	282.8	5 529.9	5.7	5.1	58.8	
PERSONS										
April 2009	7 763.5	3 180.0	10 943.5	462.2	635.7	11 579.2	5.6	5.5	65.6	
April 2010	7 835.9	3 330.0	11 165.9	464.2	642.6	11 808.5	5.6	5.4	65.5	
2011										
April	8 052.6	3 379.3	11 431.9	421.3	589.9	12 021.8	5.0	4.9	65.6	
May	8 022.5	3 407.3	11 429.8	426.0	599.1	12 028.9	5.0	5.0	65.5	
June	8 074.7	3 371.8	11 446.5	421.8	599.5	12 046.0	5.0	5.0	65.6	
July	8 047.5	3 393.0	11 440.5	435.1	620.8	12 061.3	5.1	5.1	65.6	
August	8 032.1	3 394.0	11 426.1	459.8	640.0	12 066.1	5.4	5.3	65.6	
September	8 040.0	3 402.5	11 442.5	453.3	636.7	12 079.2	5.3	5.3	65.6	
October	8 063.5	3 390.9	11 454.4	459.3	623.8	12 078.2	5.4	5.2	65.5	
November	8 024.6	3 425.3	11 449.9	451.0	633.5	12 083.4	5.3	5.2	65.5	
December	8 047.1	3 366.5	11 413.6	449.4	628.5	12 042.1	5.3	5.2	65.2	
2012										
January	8 064.6	3 398.3	11 462.9	438.7	614.6	12 077.5	5.2	5.1	65.3	
February	8 062.7	3 385.1	11 447.9	449.1	630.6	12 078.5	5.3	5.2	65.2	
March	8 073.3	3 412.2	11 485.5	445.8	627.0	12 112.5	5.2	5.2	65.3	
April	8 062.8	3 438.2	11 501.0	423.8	598.2	12 099.2	5.0	4.9	65.2	

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER): Original

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE				
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES											
April 2009	4 989.2	953.6	5 942.7	288.1	362.2	6 305.0	2 395.8	8 700.7	5.5	5.7	72.5
April 2010	5 078.3	1 025.7	6 104.0	283.3	351.4	6 455.5	2 446.7	8 902.1	5.3	5.4	72.5
2011											
April	5 214.2	1 008.7	6 222.9	247.6	317.8	6 540.7	2 502.4	9 043.1	4.5	4.9	72.3
May	5 197.2	1 032.2	6 229.4	251.0	309.5	6 538.9	2 513.8	9 052.7	4.6	4.7	72.2
June	5 199.7	1 021.6	6 221.3	248.1	299.9	6 521.2	2 541.0	9 062.2	4.6	4.6	72.0
July	5 215.9	1 016.9	6 232.8	244.3	302.3	6 535.0	2 534.2	9 069.2	4.5	4.6	72.1
August	5 165.5	999.8	6 165.3	263.5	329.7	6 495.0	2 581.3	9 076.4	4.9	5.1	71.6
September	5 245.2	1 004.0	6 249.3	265.9	340.1	6 589.4	2 494.0	9 083.4	4.8	5.2	72.5
October	5 211.8	1 019.8	6 231.5	266.1	330.8	6 562.3	2 530.6	9 092.9	4.9	5.0	72.2
November	5 203.6	1 015.4	6 219.0	249.1	313.7	6 532.7	2 569.9	9 102.6	4.6	4.8	71.8
December	5 286.4	1 016.7	6 303.2	241.3	312.2	6 615.4	2 496.7	9 112.1	4.4	4.7	72.6
2012											
January	5 225.6	980.2	6 205.8	282.5	349.7	6 555.6	2 565.5	9 121.1	5.1	5.3	71.9
February	5 254.6	963.1	6 217.7	296.9	373.1	6 590.8	2 539.4	9 130.1	5.3	5.7	72.2
March	5 214.3	1 016.5	6 230.8	270.3	349.0	6 579.8	2 559.4	9 139.2	4.9	5.3	72.0
April	5 193.2	1 056.1	6 249.3	252.5	319.1	6 568.4	2 580.5	9 148.9	4.6	4.9	71.8
FEMALES											
April 2009	2 723.6	2 261.0	4 984.6	180.4	288.4	5 273.0	3 673.8	8 946.7	6.2	5.5	58.9
April 2010	2 708.2	2 338.8	5 047.0	185.6	304.4	5 351.4	3 787.7	9 139.1	6.4	5.7	58.6
2011											
April	2 788.1	2 404.4	5 192.5	177.4	283.3	5 475.8	3 812.5	9 288.4	6.0	5.2	59.0
May	2 788.3	2 408.1	5 196.4	182.5	294.6	5 491.1	3 807.6	9 298.6	6.1	5.4	59.1
June	2 820.5	2 404.4	5 224.9	167.2	279.3	5 504.2	3 804.6	9 308.8	5.6	5.1	59.1
July	2 843.5	2 370.3	5 213.9	164.2	273.8	5 487.6	3 829.9	9 317.5	5.5	5.0	58.9
August	2 786.5	2 392.8	5 179.4	169.3	280.0	5 459.3	3 866.9	9 326.2	5.7	5.1	58.5
September	2 906.1	2 372.1	5 278.3	176.8	293.3	5 571.6	3 763.3	9 334.9	5.7	5.3	59.7
October	2 810.9	2 435.6	5 246.4	177.0	269.0	5 515.5	3 830.9	9 346.3	5.9	4.9	59.0
November	2 833.7	2 385.6	5 219.3	178.2	276.0	5 495.3	3 862.5	9 357.9	5.9	5.0	58.7
December	2 885.7	2 364.1	5 249.8	194.5	301.3	5 551.1	3 818.2	9 369.3	6.3	5.4	59.2
2012											
January	2 817.6	2 316.5	5 134.2	199.3	305.6	5 439.8	3 939.0	9 378.8	6.6	5.6	58.0
February	2 847.2	2 342.6	5 189.8	205.0	339.7	5 529.5	3 858.7	9 388.2	6.7	6.1	58.9
March	2 827.0	2 433.1	5 260.1	192.5	321.8	5 581.9	3 815.8	9 397.7	6.4	5.8	59.4
April	2 818.6	2 417.6	5 236.2	173.9	290.0	5 526.2	3 881.2	9 407.5	5.8	5.2	58.7
PERSONS											
April 2009	7 712.7	3 214.6	10 927.3	468.5	650.6	11 577.9	6 069.5	17 647.5	5.7	5.6	65.6
April 2010	7 786.5	3 364.5	11 151.1	468.9	655.8	11 806.9	6 234.3	18 041.2	5.7	5.6	65.4
2011											
April	8 002.3	3 413.1	11 415.4	425.0	601.1	12 016.6	6 314.9	18 331.5	5.0	5.0	65.6
May	7 985.5	3 440.3	11 425.8	433.5	604.2	12 030.0	6 321.4	18 351.3	5.1	5.0	65.6
June	8 020.2	3 426.0	11 446.2	415.3	579.2	12 025.4	6 345.6	18 370.9	4.9	4.8	65.5
July	8 059.4	3 387.2	11 446.6	408.5	576.0	12 022.6	6 364.1	18 386.7	4.8	4.8	65.4
August	7 952.0	3 392.7	11 344.7	432.8	609.7	11 954.4	6 448.2	18 402.6	5.2	5.1	65.0
September	8 151.4	3 376.1	11 527.5	442.8	633.4	12 161.0	6 257.3	18 418.3	5.2	5.2	66.0
October	8 022.6	3 455.3	11 478.0	443.1	599.8	12 077.8	6 361.5	18 439.3	5.2	5.0	65.5
November	8 037.3	3 401.0	11 438.3	427.3	589.8	12 028.0	6 432.4	18 460.4	5.0	4.9	65.2
December	8 172.1	3 380.8	11 553.0	435.8	613.5	12 166.5	6 314.9	18 481.4	5.1	5.0	65.8
2012											
January	8 043.2	3 296.8	11 340.0	481.8	655.4	11 995.4	6 504.5	18 499.9	5.7	5.5	64.8
February	8 101.8	3 305.7	11 407.5	501.9	712.8	12 120.3	6 398.1	18 518.4	5.8	5.9	65.5
March	8 041.2	3 449.6	11 490.9	462.8	670.8	12 161.6	6 375.2	18 536.8	5.4	5.5	65.6
April	8 011.7	3 473.7	11 485.5	426.5	609.1	12 094.6	6 461.7	18 556.3	5.1	5.0	65.2

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—New South Wales

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
April 2009	1 560.8	1 869.3	129.3	6.5	70.8	1 553.6	1 870.1	122.2	6.1	70.6	2 822.9
April 2010	1 598.5	1 916.9	111.3	5.5	70.5	1 603.1	1 924.1	114.7	5.6	70.9	2 876.3
2011											
April	1 640.8	1 967.6	94.3	4.6	70.7	1 642.9	1 963.3	96.5	4.7	70.6	2 917.3
May	1 638.2	1 963.2	96.9	4.7	70.6	1 636.8	1 968.6	87.3	4.2	70.4	2 919.8
June	1 636.2	1 959.8	99.9	4.8	70.5	1 639.1	1 950.8	100.4	4.9	70.2	2 922.4
July	1 634.6	1 957.7	103.0	5.0	70.5	1 632.8	1 964.0	102.7	5.0	70.7	2 924.3
August	1 633.8	1 957.0	105.7	5.1	70.5	1 631.3	1 953.5	111.3	5.4	70.6	2 926.2
September	1 634.1	1 957.4	106.9	5.2	70.5	1 633.2	1 955.3	109.5	5.3	70.5	2 928.1
October	1 636.0	1 958.5	106.4	5.2	70.5	1 638.3	1 958.7	106.1	5.1	70.5	2 930.7
November	1 638.8	1 959.6	104.5	5.1	70.4	1 638.5	1 967.0	101.0	4.9	70.5	2 933.3
December	1 641.0	1 960.5	102.5	5.0	70.3	1 634.6	1 953.5	102.3	5.0	70.0	2 935.9
2012											
January	1 642.0	1 961.0	101.3	4.9	70.2	1 649.7	1 964.1	100.9	4.9	70.3	2 937.7
February	1 641.5	1 961.2	100.6	4.9	70.1	1 643.6	1 961.3	100.8	4.9	70.2	2 939.5
March	1 640.0	1 961.2	100.3	4.9	70.1	1 648.0	1 961.1	100.3	4.9	70.1	2 941.3
April	1 637.7	1 961.0	100.2	4.9	70.0	1 622.4	1 960.3	101.0	4.9	70.0	2 942.9
FEMALES											
April 2009	893.7	1 575.5	106.9	6.4	57.4	890.4	1 578.3	101.6	6.0	57.4	2 929.0
April 2010	862.8	1 581.4	91.1	5.4	56.1	869.5	1 584.1	99.9	5.9	56.4	2 983.3
2011											
April	896.5	1 634.0	97.2	5.6	57.2	889.2	1 619.7	98.7	5.7	56.8	3 026.4
May	896.6	1 633.0	98.1	5.7	57.1	883.1	1 631.0	98.0	5.7	57.1	3 029.2
June	897.2	1 634.1	97.7	5.6	57.1	905.1	1 630.4	98.2	5.7	57.0	3 032.0
July	897.9	1 637.0	96.8	5.6	57.1	905.7	1 634.7	96.8	5.6	57.1	3 034.3
August	898.9	1 640.0	96.2	5.5	57.2	894.2	1 649.5	93.9	5.4	57.4	3 036.5
September	900.0	1 641.2	96.7	5.6	57.2	899.8	1 643.8	97.8	5.6	57.3	3 038.8
October	900.9	1 640.1	98.0	5.6	57.1	901.1	1 641.6	93.7	5.4	57.0	3 041.9
November	901.9	1 638.0	98.5	5.7	57.0	898.7	1 637.3	94.9	5.5	56.9	3 045.1
December	903.9	1 636.7	97.8	5.6	56.9	905.6	1 631.1	110.5	6.3	57.1	3 048.2
2012											
January	906.7	1 636.8	95.6	5.5	56.8	908.7	1 631.2	95.3	5.5	56.6	3 050.3
February	909.3	1 638.0	92.5	5.3	56.7	906.5	1 635.9	93.1	5.4	56.6	3 052.4
March	911.8	1 639.6	89.1	5.2	56.6	911.2	1 656.8	80.8	4.6	56.9	3 054.5
April	914.0	1 641.1	86.1	5.0	56.5	917.6	1 633.7	86.1	5.0	56.3	3 056.3
PERSONS											
April 2009	2 454.5	3 444.8	236.1	6.4	64.0	2 444.0	3 448.4	223.7	6.1	63.8	5 751.9
April 2010	2 461.4	3 498.3	202.4	5.5	63.2	2 472.6	3 508.2	214.6	5.8	63.5	5 859.6
2011											
April	2 537.3	3 601.6	191.4	5.0	63.8	2 532.1	3 583.0	195.2	5.2	63.6	5 943.7
May	2 534.8	3 596.2	194.9	5.1	63.7	2 519.9	3 599.6	185.3	4.9	63.6	5 949.1
June	2 533.4	3 593.9	197.6	5.2	63.7	2 544.2	3 581.3	198.6	5.3	63.5	5 954.4
July	2 532.5	3 594.6	199.8	5.3	63.7	2 538.5	3 598.7	199.5	5.3	63.7	5 958.6
August	2 532.6	3 597.0	201.9	5.3	63.7	2 525.6	3 603.1	205.2	5.4	63.9	5 962.7
September	2 534.0	3 598.6	203.6	5.4	63.7	2 533.0	3 599.1	207.3	5.4	63.8	5 966.8
October	2 536.9	3 598.5	204.3	5.4	63.7	2 539.4	3 600.3	199.8	5.3	63.6	5 972.6
November	2 540.6	3 597.6	203.0	5.3	63.6	2 537.2	3 604.3	195.9	5.2	63.6	5 978.4
December	2 545.0	3 597.2	200.3	5.3	63.5	2 540.2	3 584.6	212.8	5.6	63.5	5 984.1
2012											
January	2 548.6	3 597.8	196.9	5.2	63.4	2 558.4	3 595.3	196.2	5.2	63.3	5 988.0
February	2 550.8	3 599.2	193.1	5.1	63.3	2 550.1	3 597.2	193.9	5.1	63.3	5 991.9
March	2 551.7	3 600.8	189.3	5.0	63.2	2 559.2	3 617.8	181.0	4.8	63.4	5 995.8
April	2 551.7	3 602.1	186.3	4.9	63.2	2 540.0	3 594.0	187.0	4.9	63.0	5 999.2

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—Victoria

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES											
April 2009	1 212.7	1 465.8	94.4	6.0	71.9	1 226.7	1 470.9	90.2	5.8	71.9	2 170.0
April 2010	1 249.5	1 523.5	88.9	5.5	72.5	1 254.4	1 522.3	91.1	5.6	72.5	2 224.0
2011											
April	1 316.4	1 582.0	74.5	4.5	73.2	1 309.9	1 572.4	77.8	4.7	72.9	2 262.5
May	1 313.7	1 579.6	74.8	4.5	73.0	1 310.5	1 581.5	76.7	4.6	73.2	2 265.0
June	1 309.7	1 576.8	76.4	4.6	72.9	1 312.5	1 582.7	72.5	4.4	73.0	2 267.6
July	1 305.7	1 573.6	79.1	4.8	72.8	1 302.5	1 572.7	79.6	4.8	72.8	2 269.0
August	1 302.7	1 570.8	82.0	5.0	72.8	1 305.5	1 568.6	80.9	4.9	72.6	2 270.5
September	1 300.5	1 568.4	84.2	5.1	72.7	1 296.1	1 566.5	83.5	5.1	72.6	2 272.0
October	1 298.3	1 565.9	85.6	5.2	72.6	1 302.0	1 566.3	91.1	5.5	72.9	2 274.4
November	1 295.9	1 563.4	86.2	5.2	72.5	1 293.6	1 560.3	90.5	5.5	72.5	2 276.7
December	1 293.8	1 561.0	86.0	5.2	72.3	1 297.0	1 569.2	78.6	4.8	72.3	2 279.1
2012											
January	1 291.8	1 558.3	85.5	5.2	72.1	1 290.8	1 559.8	83.2	5.1	72.0	2 281.0
February	1 289.9	1 555.7	85.0	5.2	71.9	1 287.4	1 550.5	86.2	5.3	71.7	2 282.9
March	1 288.4	1 553.6	84.6	5.2	71.7	1 288.4	1 546.2	92.3	5.6	71.7	2 284.8
April	1 286.9	1 552.1	84.0	5.1	71.6	1 288.2	1 559.5	78.6	4.8	71.6	2 286.8
FEMALES											
April 2009	651.3	1 223.3	72.9	5.6	57.7	650.8	1 212.3	73.7	5.7	57.3	2 244.9
April 2010	676.3	1 268.5	71.1	5.3	58.3	676.7	1 267.0	68.8	5.2	58.2	2 297.1
2011											
April	697.4	1 302.2	69.8	5.1	58.7	697.0	1 296.4	63.5	4.7	58.2	2 337.7
May	697.8	1 304.8	71.5	5.2	58.8	695.6	1 301.7	79.4	5.8	59.0	2 340.6
June	698.2	1 307.5	73.4	5.3	58.9	707.5	1 319.1	69.8	5.0	59.3	2 343.4
July	698.6	1 309.8	75.0	5.4	59.0	686.6	1 306.4	76.9	5.6	59.0	2 345.9
August	698.5	1 311.0	76.0	5.5	59.1	700.0	1 306.7	76.4	5.5	58.9	2 348.4
September	697.3	1 310.3	75.9	5.5	59.0	699.8	1 311.1	78.8	5.7	59.1	2 350.9
October	694.9	1 308.0	75.3	5.4	58.8	699.6	1 315.3	71.9	5.2	58.9	2 354.2
November	691.6	1 305.6	75.1	5.4	58.6	692.5	1 307.0	75.7	5.5	58.7	2 357.4
December	688.2	1 304.8	75.7	5.5	58.5	686.3	1 298.2	76.7	5.6	58.2	2 360.6
2012											
January	685.1	1 305.6	76.9	5.6	58.5	677.9	1 302.9	72.9	5.3	58.2	2 363.2
February	682.8	1 308.0	78.7	5.7	58.6	684.4	1 300.8	77.7	5.6	58.3	2 365.7
March	681.4	1 311.5	80.6	5.8	58.8	683.9	1 316.2	84.9	6.1	59.2	2 368.3
April	680.7	1 315.4	82.6	5.9	59.0	682.3	1 326.1	83.1	5.9	59.4	2 370.6
PERSONS											
April 2009	1 864.0	2 689.1	167.2	5.9	64.7	1 877.4	2 683.2	163.9	5.8	64.5	4 414.9
April 2010	1 925.8	2 792.0	160.1	5.4	65.3	1 931.0	2 789.3	159.9	5.4	65.2	4 521.2
2011											
April	2 013.7	2 884.1	144.3	4.8	65.8	2 006.9	2 868.8	141.4	4.7	65.4	4 600.2
May	2 011.5	2 884.4	146.3	4.8	65.8	2 006.1	2 883.1	156.2	5.1	66.0	4 605.6
June	2 007.9	2 884.3	149.8	4.9	65.8	2 019.9	2 901.8	142.3	4.7	66.0	4 611.0
July	2 004.3	2 883.4	154.1	5.1	65.8	1 989.1	2 879.1	156.5	5.2	65.8	4 615.0
August	2 001.2	2 881.8	158.0	5.2	65.8	2 005.5	2 875.2	157.3	5.2	65.7	4 619.0
September	1 997.8	2 878.7	160.1	5.3	65.7	1 995.9	2 877.6	162.4	5.3	65.8	4 622.9
October	1 993.2	2 873.9	160.9	5.3	65.6	2 001.7	2 881.6	163.0	5.4	65.8	4 628.5
November	1 987.6	2 869.0	161.3	5.3	65.4	1 986.1	2 867.3	166.2	5.5	65.5	4 634.1
December	1 982.0	2 865.8	161.6	5.3	65.3	1 983.3	2 867.4	155.3	5.1	65.1	4 639.7
2012											
January	1 976.8	2 864.0	162.4	5.4	65.2	1 968.7	2 862.7	156.0	5.2	65.0	4 644.2
February	1 972.7	2 863.8	163.8	5.4	65.1	1 971.8	2 851.3	163.9	5.4	64.9	4 648.6
March	1 969.8	2 865.2	165.2	5.5	65.1	1 972.3	2 862.4	177.3	5.8	65.3	4 653.1
April	1 967.6	2 867.5	166.6	5.5	65.2	1 970.6	2 885.6	161.6	5.3	65.4	4 657.4

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—Queensland

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES											
April 2009	1 044.3	1 217.4	71.9	5.6	74.3	1 049.2	1 219.0	70.5	5.5	74.3	1 735.0
April 2010	1 057.2	1 247.5	71.2	5.4	74.0	1 056.8	1 246.1	71.4	5.4	74.0	1 781.2
2011											
April	1 066.3	1 255.3	70.4	5.3	73.2	1 067.3	1 258.0	70.8	5.3	73.3	1 811.7
May	1 066.3	1 255.3	70.8	5.3	73.1	1 065.2	1 258.3	70.7	5.3	73.3	1 813.9
June	1 066.2	1 256.2	72.2	5.4	73.2	1 068.1	1 256.3	64.0	4.8	72.7	1 816.0
July	1 066.2	1 257.8	73.9	5.5	73.3	1 065.7	1 254.4	76.6	5.8	73.2	1 817.5
August	1 067.2	1 260.2	74.8	5.6	73.4	1 064.8	1 257.8	82.5	6.2	73.7	1 819.1
September	1 069.7	1 263.4	74.7	5.6	73.5	1 066.4	1 262.5	72.6	5.4	73.3	1 820.6
October	1 072.8	1 266.5	73.8	5.5	73.5	1 075.7	1 271.1	74.7	5.6	73.8	1 822.6
November	1 075.5	1 268.8	72.5	5.4	73.5	1 074.2	1 268.6	72.3	5.4	73.5	1 824.6
December	1 076.8	1 269.7	71.2	5.3	73.4	1 076.9	1 271.1	65.8	4.9	73.2	1 826.6
2012											
January	1 076.6	1 269.5	70.6	5.3	73.3	1 089.0	1 273.8	69.4	5.2	73.4	1 828.8
February	1 075.5	1 269.1	70.5	5.3	73.2	1 067.7	1 262.0	77.3	5.8	73.1	1 831.0
March	1 073.9	1 268.7	70.4	5.3	73.1	1 070.9	1 268.4	69.4	5.2	73.0	1 833.3
April	1 072.0	1 268.2	70.0	5.2	72.9	1 071.7	1 270.7	67.9	5.1	72.9	1 835.5
FEMALES											
April 2009	583.1	1 038.4	50.1	4.6	61.5	590.0	1 039.3	50.3	4.6	61.5	1 771.4
April 2010	582.6	1 052.5	63.5	5.7	61.4	578.8	1 053.4	67.3	6.0	61.7	1 816.6
2011											
April	598.7	1 075.2	62.6	5.5	61.5	599.8	1 085.6	60.7	5.3	61.9	1 851.2
May	599.4	1 077.1	62.6	5.5	61.5	598.2	1 076.4	59.9	5.3	61.3	1 853.6
June	601.4	1 079.0	63.3	5.5	61.6	596.1	1 076.9	65.7	5.7	61.6	1 855.9
July	603.8	1 079.9	64.5	5.6	61.6	605.4	1 080.2	62.5	5.5	61.5	1 857.7
August	606.0	1 080.0	65.5	5.7	61.6	605.3	1 078.2	72.6	6.3	61.9	1 859.6
September	606.9	1 079.4	66.3	5.8	61.5	612.5	1 078.1	60.2	5.3	61.2	1 861.4
October	606.8	1 079.0	66.6	5.8	61.5	610.0	1 087.6	66.2	5.7	61.9	1 863.8
November	605.9	1 078.5	66.5	5.8	61.4	601.9	1 076.5	69.4	6.1	61.4	1 866.2
December	605.0	1 077.9	66.1	5.8	61.2	604.5	1 067.8	65.9	5.8	60.7	1 868.5
2012											
January	605.1	1 077.6	65.4	5.7	61.1	600.6	1 084.2	64.7	5.6	61.4	1 870.5
February	605.9	1 077.5	64.6	5.7	61.0	605.5	1 076.9	64.3	5.6	60.9	1 872.5
March	607.2	1 077.6	63.8	5.6	60.9	612.5	1 079.0	66.1	5.8	61.1	1 874.4
April	608.7	1 077.5	62.5	5.5	60.8	609.2	1 077.0	59.5	5.2	60.6	1 876.7
PERSONS											
April 2009	1 627.4	2 255.9	122.0	5.1	67.8	1 639.3	2 258.3	120.8	5.1	67.9	3 506.4
April 2010	1 639.8	2 300.0	134.8	5.5	67.7	1 635.6	2 299.6	138.7	5.7	67.8	3 597.8
2011											
April	1 664.9	2 330.5	133.0	5.4	67.3	1 667.2	2 343.6	131.4	5.3	67.6	3 662.9
May	1 665.7	2 332.4	133.4	5.4	67.2	1 663.4	2 334.7	130.6	5.3	67.2	3 667.5
June	1 667.7	2 335.1	135.5	5.5	67.3	1 664.2	2 333.2	129.7	5.3	67.1	3 671.9
July	1 670.0	2 337.7	138.4	5.6	67.4	1 671.0	2 334.6	139.1	5.6	67.3	3 675.2
August	1 673.2	2 340.2	140.3	5.7	67.4	1 670.1	2 336.0	155.1	6.2	67.7	3 678.7
September	1 676.7	2 342.8	141.0	5.7	67.4	1 678.9	2 340.6	132.8	5.4	67.2	3 682.1
October	1 679.7	2 345.5	140.4	5.6	67.4	1 685.8	2 358.6	140.9	5.6	67.8	3 686.4
November	1 681.4	2 347.2	138.9	5.6	67.4	1 676.1	2 345.1	141.7	5.7	67.4	3 690.8
December	1 681.8	2 347.5	137.3	5.5	67.2	1 681.4	2 338.8	131.7	5.3	66.9	3 695.1
2012											
January	1 681.7	2 347.1	136.1	5.5	67.1	1 689.6	2 358.1	134.0	5.4	67.4	3 699.3
February	1 681.4	2 346.6	135.1	5.4	67.0	1 673.1	2 338.9	141.6	5.7	67.0	3 703.5
March	1 681.1	2 346.3	134.1	5.4	66.9	1 683.4	2 347.5	135.5	5.5	67.0	3 707.7
April	1 680.8	2 345.7	132.5	5.3	66.8	1 680.9	2 347.7	127.4	5.1	66.7	3 712.2

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—South Australia

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
April 2009	354.1	422.8	27.8	6.2	69.4	360.8	423.5	27.4	6.1	69.5	649.2
April 2010	357.5	436.7	24.1	5.2	69.9	355.3	435.4	25.0	5.4	69.8	659.6
2011											
April	365.6	442.8	25.2	5.4	70.0	366.0	442.8	26.1	5.6	70.2	668.3
May	365.3	443.8	25.1	5.4	70.1	364.1	443.2	24.5	5.2	69.9	668.9
June	364.7	444.1	25.1	5.4	70.1	366.7	445.4	25.2	5.3	70.3	669.4
July	364.0	443.9	25.3	5.4	70.1	362.0	445.1	24.8	5.3	70.2	669.6
August	363.4	443.5	25.6	5.5	70.0	362.4	441.2	25.4	5.4	69.7	669.8
September	362.7	442.9	25.9	5.5	70.0	363.1	443.3	26.3	5.6	70.1	670.0
October	361.8	442.4	26.1	5.6	69.9	363.6	442.0	26.5	5.6	69.9	670.3
November	360.8	441.9	26.1	5.6	69.8	360.9	443.1	26.4	5.6	70.0	670.5
December	359.8	441.7	25.9	5.5	69.7	360.2	440.6	26.2	5.6	69.6	670.8
2012											
January	359.0	441.5	25.5	5.5	69.6	357.4	443.0	24.6	5.3	69.7	671.1
February	358.5	441.4	25.2	5.4	69.5	356.0	438.5	25.7	5.5	69.1	671.4
March	358.4	441.4	25.0	5.4	69.4	360.0	443.2	24.5	5.2	69.6	671.7
April	358.5	441.4	24.8	5.3	69.4	360.3	441.6	25.2	5.4	69.5	672.1
FEMALES											
April 2009	185.9	372.9	19.8	5.0	58.0	187.9	376.8	19.2	4.8	58.4	677.6
April 2010	185.6	369.6	21.0	5.4	56.9	185.6	364.9	22.8	5.9	56.4	687.1
2011											
April	189.2	378.5	21.6	5.4	57.5	189.9	380.2	21.0	5.2	57.7	695.3
May	189.6	379.3	21.1	5.3	57.5	189.6	377.2	22.2	5.6	57.4	695.8
June	189.0	379.6	20.7	5.2	57.5	191.3	381.7	19.5	4.9	57.6	696.3
July	187.1	379.4	20.3	5.1	57.4	188.4	379.9	21.1	5.3	57.6	696.6
August	184.8	378.9	20.1	5.0	57.3	185.5	378.6	18.2	4.6	56.9	696.9
September	183.1	378.5	20.0	5.0	57.1	180.7	377.1	22.2	5.6	57.3	697.2
October	182.2	378.4	19.9	5.0	57.1	178.1	377.9	19.5	4.9	57.0	697.6
November	182.3	378.5	19.8	5.0	57.1	182.9	378.7	19.2	4.8	57.0	698.1
December	182.7	378.6	19.7	4.9	57.0	184.1	378.8	19.7	4.9	57.0	698.6
2012											
January	182.9	378.6	19.7	4.9	57.0	185.7	379.1	19.7	4.9	57.1	698.9
February	182.4	378.2	19.7	5.0	56.9	183.6	379.8	19.5	4.9	57.1	699.1
March	181.5	377.7	19.8	5.0	56.8	179.7	376.8	20.3	5.1	56.8	699.4
April	180.4	377.1	20.0	5.0	56.8	177.4	375.6	20.0	5.0	56.5	699.7
PERSONS											
April 2009	540.0	795.8	47.6	5.6	63.6	548.7	800.4	46.5	5.5	63.8	1 326.9
April 2010	543.1	806.3	45.1	5.3	63.2	540.8	800.3	47.9	5.6	63.0	1 346.7
2011											
April	554.8	821.3	46.7	5.4	63.7	555.8	823.1	47.1	5.4	63.8	1 363.6
May	554.9	823.1	46.2	5.3	63.7	553.7	820.4	46.7	5.4	63.5	1 364.6
June	553.6	823.7	45.8	5.3	63.7	558.0	827.0	44.6	5.1	63.8	1 365.7
July	551.1	823.3	45.6	5.3	63.6	550.4	825.0	45.9	5.3	63.7	1 366.2
August	548.2	822.3	45.7	5.3	63.5	547.9	819.8	43.6	5.1	63.2	1 366.7
September	545.8	821.4	45.9	5.3	63.4	543.8	820.4	48.5	5.6	63.6	1 367.2
October	544.1	820.8	46.0	5.3	63.4	541.7	819.9	46.0	5.3	63.3	1 367.9
November	543.1	820.4	45.9	5.3	63.3	543.8	821.8	45.6	5.3	63.4	1 368.6
December	542.5	820.3	45.6	5.3	63.2	544.3	819.4	45.9	5.3	63.2	1 369.4
2012											
January	541.8	820.1	45.2	5.2	63.2	543.2	822.1	44.3	5.1	63.2	1 370.0
February	540.9	819.6	45.0	5.2	63.1	539.6	818.3	45.2	5.2	63.0	1 370.5
March	539.9	819.1	44.8	5.2	63.0	539.8	820.0	44.7	5.2	63.1	1 371.1
April	538.9	818.5	44.8	5.2	62.9	537.7	817.1	45.2	5.2	62.9	1 371.8

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—Western Australia

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
April 2009	562.8	661.7	34.2	4.9	76.9	567.0	664.9	31.9	4.6	77.0	904.7
April 2010	576.3	681.7	30.9	4.3	76.3	575.9	680.7	29.6	4.2	76.0	934.1
2011											
April	596.0	692.3	29.3	4.1	75.9	593.9	688.7	28.2	3.9	75.4	950.9
May	596.0	692.8	29.7	4.1	75.9	596.3	694.5	30.4	4.2	76.1	952.3
June	595.6	693.2	30.1	4.2	75.9	597.8	695.1	31.6	4.3	76.2	953.6
July	594.9	693.2	30.5	4.2	75.8	594.7	693.5	27.4	3.8	75.5	955.1
August	594.2	692.7	30.9	4.3	75.6	592.9	693.8	32.9	4.5	76.0	956.6
September	594.1	692.6	31.1	4.3	75.5	595.2	694.1	30.9	4.3	75.7	958.1
October	595.1	693.6	31.1	4.3	75.5	593.9	688.6	30.7	4.3	74.9	960.1
November	597.7	696.4	30.8	4.2	75.6	596.8	696.3	31.5	4.3	75.6	962.1
December	601.7	701.0	30.1	4.1	75.8	600.1	697.6	29.8	4.1	75.5	964.1
2012											
January	606.4	706.3	29.3	4.0	76.1	604.6	708.7	30.7	4.1	76.5	966.7
February	611.2	711.5	28.4	3.8	76.3	615.8	714.5	27.2	3.7	76.5	969.4
March	615.5	716.2	27.6	3.7	76.5	615.0	715.8	27.1	3.6	76.4	972.1
April	619.3	720.3	26.9	3.6	76.7	621.1	721.2	26.9	3.6	76.7	975.4
FEMALES											
April 2009	276.5	519.8	27.5	5.0	61.5	277.5	516.8	27.2	5.0	61.1	890.5
April 2010	273.2	520.9	27.5	5.0	60.0	272.3	511.1	30.3	5.6	59.2	914.9
2011											
April	284.0	538.4	25.0	4.4	60.5	285.2	541.9	25.0	4.4	60.9	931.8
May	285.5	541.5	24.4	4.3	60.7	283.1	543.6	24.7	4.3	60.9	933.0
June	286.9	544.1	23.9	4.2	60.8	287.1	545.4	22.8	4.0	60.8	934.4
July	287.8	545.3	23.6	4.2	60.8	290.4	546.1	24.1	4.2	60.9	935.8
August	288.5	545.6	23.6	4.2	60.7	283.5	541.3	23.4	4.1	60.2	937.3
September	289.1	545.8	23.7	4.2	60.7	295.4	548.4	24.1	4.2	61.0	938.8
October	289.7	546.6	23.8	4.2	60.6	286.8	545.0	23.7	4.2	60.5	940.7
November	290.6	548.0	24.0	4.2	60.7	290.2	549.5	24.0	4.2	60.8	942.6
December	292.1	550.0	24.3	4.2	60.8	292.1	546.0	24.8	4.3	60.4	944.4
2012											
January	294.2	552.1	24.5	4.2	60.9	292.2	555.4	23.4	4.0	61.1	946.8
February	296.7	554.1	24.7	4.3	61.0	297.1	553.1	24.6	4.3	60.9	949.1
March	299.1	555.9	24.9	4.3	61.1	299.2	556.8	26.8	4.6	61.3	951.4
April	301.8	557.7	25.0	4.3	61.2	304.9	558.2	23.9	4.1	61.0	954.1
PERSONS											
April 2009	839.3	1 181.5	61.7	5.0	69.3	844.5	1 181.7	59.1	4.8	69.1	1 795.3
April 2010	849.4	1 202.6	58.4	4.6	68.2	848.2	1 191.8	59.9	4.8	67.7	1 849.0
2011											
April	880.0	1 230.7	54.3	4.2	68.3	879.1	1 230.7	53.2	4.1	68.2	1 882.7
May	881.5	1 234.4	54.1	4.2	68.3	879.3	1 238.0	55.1	4.3	68.6	1 885.3
June	882.5	1 237.3	54.0	4.2	68.4	884.9	1 240.6	54.4	4.2	68.6	1 888.0
July	882.7	1 238.5	54.2	4.2	68.4	885.1	1 239.7	51.5	4.0	68.3	1 891.0
August	882.7	1 238.3	54.5	4.2	68.3	876.4	1 235.2	56.3	4.4	68.2	1 893.9
September	883.2	1 238.4	54.8	4.2	68.2	890.6	1 242.5	55.0	4.2	68.4	1 896.9
October	884.8	1 240.2	55.0	4.2	68.1	880.6	1 233.6	54.5	4.2	67.8	1 900.8
November	888.3	1 244.5	54.8	4.2	68.2	887.0	1 245.7	55.5	4.3	68.3	1 904.7
December	893.8	1 251.0	54.4	4.2	68.4	892.3	1 243.6	54.6	4.2	68.0	1 908.5
2012											
January	900.6	1 258.4	53.8	4.1	68.6	896.8	1 264.1	54.1	4.1	68.9	1 913.5
February	907.8	1 265.6	53.1	4.0	68.7	912.8	1 267.5	51.8	3.9	68.8	1 918.5
March	914.6	1 272.1	52.5	4.0	68.9	914.1	1 272.6	53.9	4.1	69.0	1 923.5
April	921.1	1 278.0	52.0	3.9	69.0	926.0	1 279.4	50.8	3.8	68.9	1 929.5

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—Tasmania

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
April 2009	104.3	126.9	6.4	4.8	67.5	103.4	125.6	7.6	5.7	67.4	197.6
April 2010	100.9	123.9	8.7	6.6	66.3	101.5	124.1	8.8	6.6	66.5	200.1
2011											
April	102.9	126.9	7.4	5.5	66.6	103.9	128.2	7.3	5.4	67.1	201.8
May	102.9	126.5	7.3	5.5	66.3	102.1	125.9	7.9	5.9	66.3	201.9
June	102.9	126.1	7.2	5.4	65.9	102.9	125.9	6.8	5.1	65.7	202.0
July	102.7	125.8	7.1	5.3	65.7	102.6	125.3	7.2	5.5	65.6	202.2
August	102.5	125.6	7.2	5.4	65.6	103.0	125.4	7.4	5.6	65.6	202.3
September	102.1	125.5	7.4	5.6	65.7	102.6	125.1	7.1	5.4	65.3	202.4
October	101.7	125.5	7.9	5.9	65.9	101.1	126.2	7.1	5.3	65.8	202.5
November	101.3	125.3	8.5	6.4	66.0	101.0	125.9	8.9	6.6	66.5	202.7
December	100.9	125.0	9.2	6.8	66.2	101.4	125.5	9.4	6.9	66.5	202.8
2012											
January	100.4	124.5	9.7	7.2	66.2	99.3	122.1	10.4	7.9	65.3	202.8
February	99.9	124.1	10.0	7.5	66.1	101.1	125.7	9.9	7.3	66.8	202.8
March	99.3	123.8	10.2	7.6	66.0	100.4	124.0	10.0	7.4	66.1	202.9
April	98.8	123.4	10.4	7.8	65.9	96.6	122.8	10.1	7.6	65.5	202.9
FEMALES											
April 2009	54.6	109.2	5.7	5.0	55.5	53.6	107.6	7.2	6.3	55.4	207.2
April 2010	53.2	112.9	6.4	5.4	57.0	53.8	113.4	6.4	5.4	57.2	209.4
2011											
April	52.7	111.4	6.6	5.6	55.8	52.4	112.0	6.3	5.3	56.0	211.4
May	52.6	111.3	6.3	5.4	55.6	52.8	110.9	6.4	5.5	55.4	211.5
June	52.4	111.3	6.0	5.1	55.4	53.4	110.0	6.7	5.7	55.1	211.6
July	52.4	111.3	5.8	4.9	55.3	52.0	112.3	5.6	4.7	55.7	211.7
August	52.4	111.5	5.6	4.8	55.3	50.7	111.7	5.6	4.8	55.4	211.9
September	52.3	111.6	5.7	4.8	55.3	52.8	111.4	4.9	4.2	54.9	212.0
October	52.1	111.7	5.9	5.0	55.4	53.4	112.0	6.0	5.1	55.6	212.1
November	51.9	111.6	6.2	5.3	55.5	51.8	111.0	6.6	5.7	55.4	212.3
December	51.7	111.3	6.8	5.7	55.6	52.0	111.9	6.8	5.7	55.9	212.4
2012											
January	51.5	110.9	7.4	6.2	55.7	50.1	111.0	7.3	6.2	55.7	212.5
February	51.4	110.4	8.0	6.7	55.7	51.0	110.6	7.8	6.6	55.7	212.5
March	51.4	109.8	8.6	7.3	55.7	52.4	109.7	7.6	6.5	55.2	212.6
April	51.6	109.3	9.1	7.7	55.7	52.0	108.4	10.7	9.0	56.0	212.6
PERSONS											
April 2009	158.9	236.1	12.1	4.9	61.3	157.0	233.1	14.8	6.0	61.3	404.8
April 2010	154.1	236.8	15.2	6.0	61.5	155.2	237.6	15.3	6.0	61.7	409.6
2011											
April	155.6	238.3	14.0	5.6	61.1	156.3	240.2	13.5	5.3	61.4	413.2
May	155.5	237.8	13.7	5.4	60.8	154.9	236.8	14.3	5.7	60.7	413.4
June	155.3	237.3	13.2	5.3	60.6	156.3	235.9	13.5	5.4	60.3	413.6
July	155.1	237.1	12.9	5.2	60.4	154.6	237.6	12.8	5.1	60.5	413.9
August	154.8	237.1	12.8	5.1	60.3	153.7	237.0	13.0	5.2	60.4	414.1
September	154.4	237.1	13.1	5.2	60.4	155.4	236.5	12.0	4.8	60.0	414.4
October	153.8	237.2	13.8	5.5	60.5	154.4	238.2	13.1	5.2	60.6	414.7
November	153.2	236.9	14.8	5.9	60.7	152.8	236.9	15.5	6.1	60.8	414.9
December	152.5	236.3	15.9	6.3	60.8	153.4	237.4	16.2	6.4	61.1	415.2
2012											
January	151.9	235.4	17.0	6.7	60.8	149.3	233.1	17.7	7.1	60.4	415.3
February	151.3	234.5	18.0	7.1	60.8	152.1	236.3	17.7	7.0	61.2	415.3
March	150.7	233.6	18.8	7.5	60.8	152.8	233.7	17.6	7.0	60.5	415.4
April	150.3	232.7	19.5	7.7	60.7	148.6	231.2	20.8	8.3	60.7	415.5

	TREND					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES						
April 2009	57.8	64.5	3.1	4.6	80.4	84.1
April 2010	57.9	65.5	1.9	2.9	78.1	86.4
2011						
April	57.0	64.7	2.1	3.1	76.0	87.8
May	56.5	64.2	2.4	3.6	75.7	87.9
June	56.2	64.0	2.6	3.9	75.7	88.0
July	56.4	64.2	2.8	4.1	76.1	88.0
August	56.9	64.6	2.8	4.2	76.7	88.0
September	57.5	65.2	2.8	4.2	77.3	87.9
October	57.9	65.6	2.8	4.1	77.7	88.0
November	58.2	65.9	2.8	4.1	78.1	88.0
December	58.3	66.0	2.9	4.2	78.3	88.1
2012						
January	58.3	66.1	2.9	4.3	78.5	88.0
February	58.2	66.1	3.0	4.3	78.6	87.8
March	58.1	66.0	3.1	4.4	78.7	87.7
April	57.9	66.0	3.1	4.4	78.7	87.7
FEMALES						
April 2009	40.4	55.7	2.0	3.4	70.4	82.0
April 2010	38.5	54.4	1.8	3.2	66.8	84.2
2011						
April	40.7	56.8	2.1	3.5	68.6	85.8
May	40.8	56.5	2.2	3.7	68.3	85.9
June	40.9	56.2	2.2	3.8	68.0	86.0
July	41.1	56.3	2.2	3.8	68.1	85.9
August	41.5	56.7	2.3	3.9	68.7	85.8
September	41.9	57.2	2.4	4.1	69.5	85.8
October	42.3	57.7	2.5	4.2	70.2	85.7
November	42.5	58.0	2.6	4.3	70.7	85.7
December	42.6	58.2	2.6	4.2	70.9	85.7
2012						
January	42.5	58.2	2.4	4.0	70.8	85.7
February	42.4	58.2	2.2	3.7	70.5	85.6
March	42.2	58.1	2.0	3.4	70.2	85.6
April	42.0	58.0	1.8	3.1	69.8	85.7
PERSONS						
April 2009	98.2	120.2	5.1	4.0	75.4	166.0
April 2010	96.4	119.9	3.7	3.0	72.5	170.5
2011						
April	97.7	121.5	4.1	3.3	72.4	173.6
May	97.2	120.7	4.5	3.6	72.0	173.8
June	97.1	120.2	4.8	3.8	71.9	174.0
July	97.5	120.4	5.0	4.0	72.1	173.9
August	98.3	121.3	5.1	4.1	72.7	173.8
September	99.3	122.3	5.3	4.1	73.4	173.7
October	100.2	123.3	5.4	4.2	74.0	173.7
November	100.7	123.9	5.4	4.2	74.5	173.7
December	100.9	124.2	5.4	4.2	74.7	173.8
2012						
January	100.8	124.3	5.4	4.1	74.7	173.6
February	100.6	124.3	5.2	4.0	74.6	173.5
March	100.3	124.1	5.1	3.9	74.5	173.3
April	100.0	124.0	4.9	3.8	74.3	173.4

	TREND					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES						
April 2009	86.8	101.6	3.5	3.4	76.6	137.2
April 2010	87.8	104.0	4.1	3.8	77.0	140.3
2011						
April	91.3	106.6	4.5	4.0	77.8	142.8
May	90.9	106.4	4.7	4.2	77.7	143.0
June	90.5	106.2	4.8	4.3	77.5	143.2
July	90.0	106.1	4.8	4.3	77.3	143.5
August	89.5	106.1	4.7	4.2	77.0	143.9
September	89.1	106.1	4.5	4.1	76.8	144.2
October	88.7	106.2	4.4	4.0	76.6	144.4
November	88.5	106.3	4.4	3.9	76.6	144.6
December	88.7	106.6	4.3	3.9	76.6	144.7
2012						
January	89.1	106.9	4.2	3.8	76.6	145.0
February	89.6	107.2	4.1	3.7	76.7	145.2
March	90.1	107.6	4.0	3.6	76.7	145.4
April	90.5	107.9	3.8	3.4	76.8	145.6
FEMALES						
April 2009	62.0	94.9	2.9	3.0	67.9	144.1
April 2010	62.5	99.0	3.0	2.9	69.6	146.5
2011						
April	62.8	98.1	3.5	3.5	68.3	148.8
May	63.1	98.0	3.6	3.6	68.2	149.0
June	63.7	97.9	3.7	3.6	68.0	149.1
July	64.1	97.7	3.7	3.7	67.9	149.4
August	64.4	97.7	3.7	3.7	67.8	149.8
September	64.5	97.9	3.7	3.7	67.7	150.1
October	64.4	98.3	3.7	3.6	67.9	150.3
November	64.1	98.7	3.7	3.6	68.0	150.6
December	63.7	99.0	3.6	3.5	68.1	150.9
2012						
January	63.5	99.2	3.5	3.4	68.0	151.1
February	63.3	99.4	3.5	3.4	67.9	151.3
March	63.1	99.4	3.4	3.3	67.8	151.6
April	63.0	99.4	3.3	3.2	67.7	151.8
PERSONS						
April 2009	148.8	196.4	6.4	3.2	72.1	281.3
April 2010	150.4	203.0	7.1	3.4	73.2	286.8
2011						
April	154.0	204.6	8.0	3.8	72.9	291.6
May	154.1	204.3	8.3	3.9	72.8	292.0
June	154.1	204.1	8.5	4.0	72.7	292.3
July	154.1	203.9	8.5	4.0	72.5	293.0
August	153.9	203.8	8.4	4.0	72.3	293.6
September	153.5	204.1	8.2	3.9	72.2	294.3
October	153.1	204.5	8.1	3.8	72.2	294.7
November	152.6	205.1	8.0	3.8	72.2	295.2
December	152.4	205.6	7.9	3.7	72.2	295.6
2012						
January	152.6	206.1	7.7	3.6	72.2	296.1
February	152.9	206.6	7.5	3.5	72.2	296.5
March	153.2	207.0	7.3	3.4	72.2	297.0
April	153.5	207.3	7.2	3.3	72.2	297.4

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		Participation rate
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total				Looking for f/t work	Total	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES											
New South Wales	1 622.5	337.0	1 959.6	78.7	102.1	2 061.7	881.2	2 942.9	4.6	5.0	70.1
Victoria	1 282.0	280.3	1 562.3	63.7	80.7	1 643.1	643.7	2 286.8	4.7	4.9	71.8
Queensland	1 069.5	201.2	1 270.8	57.7	68.1	1 338.9	496.6	1 835.5	5.1	5.1	72.9
South Australia	356.8	83.3	440.2	19.5	26.4	466.5	205.5	672.1	5.2	5.6	69.4
Western Australia	620.5	100.4	720.9	20.9	25.8	746.7	228.7	975.4	3.3	3.5	76.6
Tasmania	95.8	27.1	122.9	7.7	9.2	132.1	70.8	202.9	7.4	7.0	65.1
Northern Territory	56.6	8.1	64.7	2.5	3.2	68.0	19.7	87.7	4.2	4.7	77.5
Australian Capital Territory	89.3	18.6	107.9	*1.9	3.5	111.4	34.2	145.6	*2.1	3.1	76.5
Australia	5 193.2	1 056.1	6 249.3	252.5	319.1	6 568.4	2 580.5	9 148.9	4.6	4.9	71.8
FEMALES											
New South Wales	907.9	729.0	1 636.9	48.9	85.9	1 722.8	1 333.5	3 056.3	5.1	5.0	56.4
Victoria	674.7	650.2	1 324.9	49.4	85.7	1 410.7	959.9	2 370.6	6.8	6.1	59.5
Queensland	601.2	471.7	1 073.0	39.7	57.9	1 130.9	745.8	1 876.7	6.2	5.1	60.3
South Australia	175.3	199.8	375.1	12.8	20.8	395.9	303.8	699.7	6.8	5.3	56.6
Western Australia	304.4	254.8	559.2	13.3	25.1	584.3	369.8	954.1	4.2	4.3	61.2
Tasmania	50.8	58.7	109.5	6.8	9.7	119.1	93.4	212.6	11.8	8.1	56.0
Northern Territory	41.1	15.3	56.4	1.8	2.1	58.5	27.3	85.7	4.3	3.5	68.2
Australian Capital Territory	63.1	38.2	101.3	*1.3	2.8	104.1	47.7	151.8	*2.0	2.7	68.6
Australia	2 818.6	2 417.6	5 236.2	173.9	290.0	5 526.2	3 881.2	9 407.5	5.8	5.2	58.7
PERSONS											
New South Wales	2 530.4	1 066.0	3 596.4	127.6	188.0	3 784.4	2 214.8	5 999.2	4.8	5.0	63.1
Victoria	1 956.7	930.5	2 887.2	113.0	166.5	3 053.7	1 603.7	4 657.4	5.5	5.5	65.6
Queensland	1 670.8	673.0	2 343.8	97.4	126.0	2 469.8	1 242.4	3 712.2	5.5	5.1	66.5
South Australia	532.1	283.2	815.3	32.4	47.2	862.5	509.3	1 371.8	5.7	5.5	62.9
Western Australia	924.9	355.1	1 280.1	34.2	51.0	1 331.0	598.4	1 929.5	3.6	3.8	69.0
Tasmania	146.6	85.8	232.4	14.4	18.8	251.3	164.2	415.5	9.0	7.5	60.5
Northern Territory	97.7	23.4	121.1	4.3	5.3	126.4	47.0	173.4	4.2	4.2	72.9
Australian Capital Territory	152.4	56.8	209.2	3.2	6.3	215.5	81.9	297.4	2.0	2.9	72.5
Australia	8 011.7	3 473.7	11 485.5	426.5	609.1	12 094.6	6 461.7	18 556.3	5.1	5.0	65.2

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			Participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work
	Full time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%				
MALES										
April 2009	145.3	355.4	44.2	79.1	23.3	18.2	56.7	46.4	5.8	
April 2010	140.5	347.7	41.7	76.6	22.9	18.0	55.0	45.1	5.4	
2011										
April	134.9	344.9	33.4	67.8	19.8	16.4	53.8	45.0	4.4	
May	133.8	344.1	34.1	67.8	20.3	16.5	53.7	44.9	4.4	
June	132.9	343.7	34.9	67.9	20.8	16.5	53.7	44.8	4.6	
July	132.0	343.3	35.7	67.9	21.3	16.5	53.7	44.8	4.7	
August	130.9	342.8	36.0	68.1	21.6	16.6	53.7	44.8	4.7	
September	129.8	341.8	35.9	68.4	21.6	16.7	53.6	44.7	4.7	
October	129.4	340.2	35.7	68.8	21.6	16.8	53.5	44.5	4.7	
November	130.1	338.4	35.7	69.3	21.5	17.0	53.4	44.3	4.7	
December	131.7	336.8	36.0	69.6	21.4	17.1	53.2	44.1	4.7	
2012										
January	133.4	335.1	36.8	70.2	21.6	17.3	53.1	43.9	4.8	
February	134.8	333.8	37.6	70.5	21.8	17.4	53.0	43.8	4.9	
March	135.7	332.9	38.1	70.7	21.9	17.5	52.9	43.7	5.0	
April	136.2	332.4	38.4	70.8	22.0	17.6	52.9	43.6	5.0	
FEMALES										
April 2009	82.0	359.5	30.6	65.1	27.2	15.3	58.5	49.5	4.2	
April 2010	76.6	359.4	27.9	66.9	26.7	15.7	58.2	49.0	3.8	
2011										
April	73.4	355.6	25.9	65.8	26.1	15.6	57.7	48.7	3.6	
May	73.5	356.1	25.1	64.0	25.4	15.2	57.5	48.8	3.4	
June	73.5	357.3	24.6	62.5	25.1	14.9	57.5	49.0	3.4	
July	73.1	358.5	24.9	61.8	25.4	14.7	57.6	49.2	3.4	
August	72.3	358.8	25.7	62.1	26.2	14.8	57.7	49.2	3.5	
September	71.1	357.4	26.8	63.0	27.4	15.0	57.7	49.1	3.7	
October	69.8	354.6	28.0	64.1	28.6	15.3	57.5	48.7	3.8	
November	68.9	351.5	28.9	65.2	29.6	15.7	57.2	48.3	4.0	
December	68.5	349.0	29.1	65.7	29.8	15.9	57.0	47.9	4.0	
2012										
January	68.8	347.8	28.8	65.5	29.5	15.8	56.8	47.8	4.0	
February	69.3	348.0	28.3	64.7	28.9	15.7	56.7	47.8	3.9	
March	70.1	348.9	27.6	63.6	28.2	15.4	56.7	48.0	3.8	
April	70.8	350.0	26.8	62.7	27.4	15.2	56.8	48.1	3.7	
PERSONS										
April 2009	227.4	714.9	74.8	144.2	24.8	16.8	57.5	47.9	5.0	
April 2010	217.1	707.2	69.7	143.5	24.3	16.9	56.5	47.0	4.6	
2011										
April	208.4	700.5	59.3	133.6	22.2	16.0	55.7	46.8	4.0	
May	207.3	700.2	59.1	131.8	22.2	15.8	55.6	46.8	4.0	
June	206.4	701.0	59.6	130.3	22.4	15.7	55.6	46.8	4.0	
July	205.1	701.8	60.6	129.8	22.8	15.6	55.6	46.9	4.1	
August	203.2	701.6	61.8	130.2	23.3	15.7	55.6	46.9	4.1	
September	200.9	699.2	62.8	131.3	23.8	15.8	55.6	46.8	4.2	
October	199.2	694.8	63.7	132.9	24.2	16.1	55.4	46.5	4.3	
November	199.0	689.9	64.6	134.4	24.5	16.3	55.2	46.2	4.3	
December	200.2	685.7	65.2	135.4	24.5	16.5	55.1	46.0	4.4	
2012										
January	202.2	682.9	65.6	135.6	24.5	16.6	54.9	45.8	4.4	
February	204.1	681.8	65.8	135.2	24.4	16.5	54.8	45.8	4.4	
March	205.8	681.8	65.7	134.3	24.2	16.5	54.8	45.8	4.4	
April	207.1	682.4	65.2	133.5	23.9	16.4	54.8	45.8	4.4	

	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		Participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work
	Full time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total			
'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	
MALES									
April 2009	148.3	353.9	39.5	78.0	21.0	18.1	56.3	46.1	5.1
April 2010	145.7	356.5	43.2	77.2	22.9	17.8	56.2	46.2	5.6
2011									
April	130.0	335.6	35.2	74.6	21.3	18.2	53.5	43.8	4.6
May	136.3	353.3	29.4	63.2	17.7	15.2	54.3	46.1	3.8
June	134.0	343.1	34.3	65.4	20.4	16.0	53.3	44.7	4.5
July	134.4	342.0	36.2	68.7	21.2	16.7	53.6	44.6	4.7
August	131.6	342.4	40.9	70.5	23.7	17.1	53.9	44.7	5.3
September	127.0	342.8	37.2	70.4	22.7	17.0	54.0	44.8	4.9
October	127.5	340.3	33.4	67.1	20.8	16.5	53.3	44.5	4.4
November	131.9	336.9	30.3	65.1	18.7	16.2	52.6	44.1	4.0
December	130.8	340.6	38.4	72.2	22.7	17.5	54.1	44.6	5.0
2012									
January	130.8	334.7	36.7	70.4	21.9	17.4	53.1	43.9	4.8
February	140.0	328.2	41.9	72.4	23.1	18.1	52.5	43.0	5.5
March	136.8	334.1	36.4	70.5	21.0	17.4	53.1	43.8	4.8
April	132.8	334.9	36.3	68.5	21.5	17.0	53.0	44.0	4.8
FEMALES									
April 2009	88.5	357.0	30.9	64.9	25.9	15.4	58.1	49.1	4.3
April 2010	75.2	358.2	27.9	69.5	27.1	16.2	58.3	48.8	3.8
2011									
April	74.8	357.1	26.1	62.8	25.9	14.9	57.5	48.9	3.6
May	72.8	354.8	26.5	62.2	26.7	14.9	57.1	48.6	3.6
June	73.9	356.9	23.1	66.9	23.8	15.8	58.0	48.9	3.2
July	73.5	354.3	24.8	63.1	25.2	15.1	57.2	48.6	3.4
August	71.8	365.5	24.6	54.7	25.5	13.0	57.6	50.1	3.4
September	71.6	356.3	26.9	65.8	27.3	15.6	58.0	48.9	3.7
October	71.6	357.8	29.0	63.1	28.8	15.0	57.8	49.1	4.0
November	68.2	356.4	29.4	67.3	30.1	15.9	58.2	48.9	4.0
December	64.7	335.7	30.6	68.4	32.1	16.9	55.5	46.1	4.2
2012									
January	69.4	349.9	27.6	62.9	28.5	15.2	56.7	48.1	3.8
February	69.7	345.9	27.0	65.2	27.9	15.9	56.5	47.5	3.7
March	71.6	353.5	31.3	65.2	30.4	15.6	57.6	48.6	4.3
April	71.2	352.4	23.4	59.7	24.7	14.5	56.7	48.5	3.2
PERSONS									
April 2009	236.8	710.9	70.4	142.9	22.9	16.7	57.2	47.6	4.7
April 2010	221.0	714.7	71.1	146.7	24.3	17.0	57.2	47.5	4.7
2011									
April	204.8	692.7	61.4	137.4	23.1	16.6	55.5	46.3	4.1
May	209.1	708.1	55.8	125.4	21.1	15.0	55.7	47.3	3.7
June	207.9	700.0	57.4	132.3	21.6	15.9	55.6	46.8	3.8
July	208.0	696.3	61.1	131.8	22.7	15.9	55.4	46.5	4.1
August	203.4	707.9	65.5	125.2	24.4	15.0	55.7	47.4	4.4
September	198.6	699.1	64.1	136.2	24.4	16.3	55.9	46.8	4.3
October	199.1	698.1	62.4	130.1	23.9	15.7	55.5	46.8	4.2
November	200.1	693.3	59.6	132.5	23.0	16.0	55.3	46.5	4.0
December	195.6	676.3	69.0	140.7	26.1	17.2	54.8	45.3	4.6
2012									
January	200.2	684.6	64.3	133.3	24.3	16.3	54.9	45.9	4.3
February	209.7	674.1	69.0	137.7	24.8	17.0	54.5	45.2	4.6
March	208.4	687.6	67.7	135.7	24.5	16.5	55.3	46.2	4.5
April	204.0	687.4	59.7	128.2	22.7	15.7	54.8	46.2	4.0

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Civilian population aged 15–19 years	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		Participation rate	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work	
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force		Not in labour force	Looking for f/t work			Total
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Males												
April 2009	142.8	50.0	192.8	32.6	35.6	228.4	27.3	255.6	18.6	15.6	89.3	12.8
April 2010	137.2	44.6	181.8	34.0	38.4	220.2	26.9	247.1	19.9	17.4	89.1	13.8
April 2011	123.3	44.6	167.9	29.5	33.5	201.4	34.6	236.0	19.3	16.6	85.3	12.5
April 2012	126.3	43.7	170.0	31.6	35.2	205.2	30.4	235.6	20.0	17.2	87.1	13.4
Females												
April 2009	82.3	47.3	129.6	27.7	32.8	162.4	40.5	202.9	25.2	20.2	80.0	13.7
April 2010	67.8	64.3	132.1	23.9	28.5	160.6	28.6	189.2	26.1	17.7	84.9	12.6
April 2011	69.6	53.6	123.1	20.6	25.7	148.9	30.9	179.8	22.8	17.3	82.8	11.5
April 2012	62.9	56.0	118.9	20.6	23.3	142.2	34.5	176.7	24.6	16.4	80.5	11.6
Persons												
April 2009	225.1	97.3	322.4	60.3	68.4	390.8	67.8	458.5	21.1	17.5	85.2	13.2
April 2010	205.0	108.9	313.9	57.9	66.9	380.8	55.5	436.3	22.0	17.6	87.3	13.3
April 2011	192.9	98.1	291.0	50.1	59.2	350.3	65.5	415.8	20.6	16.9	84.2	12.0
April 2012	189.2	99.7	288.9	52.2	58.5	347.4	65.0	412.4	21.6	16.8	84.2	12.7
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Males												
April 2009	*7.7	158.8	166.6	*5.3	40.8	207.4	303.9	511.3	*40.7	19.7	40.6	*1.0
April 2010	10.2	169.3	179.5	7.9	37.3	216.8	307.8	524.6	43.6	17.2	41.3	1.5
April 2011	7.6	164.1	171.7	*5.0	39.8	211.5	319.0	530.5	*39.8	18.8	39.9	*1.0
April 2012	7.4	161.3	168.6	*4.2	32.1	200.7	325.4	526.2	*36.2	16.0	38.2	*0.8
Females												
April 2009	*4.2	224.9	229.1	*4.3	34.0	263.1	260.5	523.7	*50.5	12.9	50.2	*0.8
April 2010	*5.9	222.4	228.3	*4.8	42.2	270.5	273.7	544.1	*44.6	15.6	49.7	*0.9
April 2011	*3.8	232.3	236.2	6.0	37.3	273.4	277.1	550.5	60.9	13.6	49.7	1.1
April 2012	7.2	228.8	236.0	*2.9	35.8	271.8	278.2	550.1	*28.8	13.2	49.4	*0.5
Persons												
April 2009	11.9	383.8	395.7	9.6	74.9	470.5	564.4	1 035.0	44.6	15.9	45.5	0.9
April 2010	16.1	391.7	407.8	12.6	79.5	487.3	581.5	1 068.7	44.0	16.3	45.6	1.2
April 2011	11.5	396.5	407.9	11.0	77.0	484.9	596.1	1 081.0	49.0	15.9	44.9	1.0
April 2012	14.6	390.1	404.7	7.1	67.9	472.6	603.6	1 076.2	32.7	14.4	43.9	0.7
TOTAL												
Males												
April 2009	150.5	208.8	359.3	37.9	76.4	435.8	331.2	766.9	20.1	17.5	56.8	4.9
April 2010	147.4	213.9	361.3	41.9	75.7	437.0	334.7	771.7	22.1	17.3	56.6	5.4
April 2011	131.0	208.7	339.6	34.5	73.3	412.9	353.6	766.5	20.9	17.7	53.9	4.5
April 2012	133.6	205.0	338.7	35.8	67.3	405.9	355.8	761.8	21.1	16.6	53.3	4.7
Females												
April 2009	86.5	272.3	358.7	32.0	66.8	425.5	301.0	726.6	27.0	15.7	58.6	4.4
April 2010	73.7	286.7	360.4	28.7	70.6	431.0	302.3	733.3	28.0	16.4	58.8	3.9
April 2011	73.4	285.9	359.3	26.6	63.0	422.3	308.0	730.3	26.6	14.9	57.8	3.6
April 2012	70.1	284.8	354.9	23.5	59.1	414.1	312.7	726.8	25.1	14.3	57.0	3.2
Persons												
April 2009	237.0	481.1	718.1	69.9	143.3	861.3	632.2	1 493.5	22.8	16.6	57.7	4.7
April 2010	221.1	500.6	721.7	70.6	146.3	868.1	637.0	1 505.0	24.2	16.9	57.7	4.7
April 2011	204.4	494.6	699.0	61.1	136.3	835.2	661.6	1 496.9	23.0	16.3	55.8	4.1
April 2012	203.8	489.8	693.6	59.3	126.4	820.0	668.6	1 488.6	22.5	15.4	55.1	4.0

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Civilian population aged 15–19 years	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		Participation rate	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work	
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force		Not in labour force	Looking for f/t work			Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	%			%
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	49.7	25.0	74.7	15.4	17.3	92.0	20.2	112.2	23.6	18.8	82.0	13.7
Victoria	35.0	19.8	54.8	11.8	13.2	68.0	13.4	81.4	25.2	19.4	83.6	14.5
Queensland	54.6	28.4	83.1	15.3	17.4	100.5	15.7	116.2	21.8	17.3	86.5	13.1
South Australia	10.6	8.3	19.0	4.0	4.5	23.5	4.8	28.3	27.3	19.2	82.9	14.1
Western Australia	29.2	12.8	42.0	*3.9	*3.9	45.9	6.7	52.7	*11.9	*8.6	87.2	*7.5
Tasmania	4.5	2.8	7.3	*1.2	*1.2	8.5	*1.2	9.7	*21.5	*14.4	87.4	*12.6
Northern Territory	3.1	*0.5	3.7	*0.2	*0.2	3.9	2.5	6.4	*4.6	*5.6	60.7	*2.4
Australian Capital Territory	2.4	2.1	4.5	*0.4	*0.7	5.1	*0.4	5.6	*14.7	*13.1	92.3	*7.4
Australia	189.2	99.7	288.9	52.2	58.5	347.4	65.0	412.4	21.6	16.8	84.2	12.7
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	*5.6	116.2	121.8	*1.6	16.9	138.7	222.5	361.2	*22.3	12.2	38.4	*0.4
Victoria	*2.2	104.6	106.8	*1.3	21.3	128.1	152.9	281.0	*36.8	16.6	45.6	*0.5
Queensland	*4.1	80.7	84.7	*2.0	12.9	97.7	99.9	197.6	*33.5	13.2	49.4	*1.0
South Australia	*0.8	24.2	24.9	*0.7	5.3	30.2	48.2	78.5	*46.5	17.6	38.5	*0.8
Western Australia	*1.6	42.2	43.8	*0.2	6.2	50.0	55.7	105.7	*10.5	12.5	47.3	*0.2
Tasmania	*—	9.6	9.6	*0.9	2.6	12.2	12.4	24.6	*100.0	21.7	49.5	*3.8
Northern Territory	*0.1	4.2	4.3	*0.3	*1.0	5.3	4.5	9.8	*67.4	*18.7	54.4	*3.1
Australian Capital Territory	*0.3	8.5	8.8	*0.1	*1.5	10.3	7.5	17.8	*25.1	*15.0	58.0	*0.5
Australia	14.6	390.1	404.7	7.1	67.9	472.6	603.6	1 076.2	32.7	14.4	43.9	0.7
TOTAL												
New South Wales	55.3	141.1	196.5	17.0	34.2	230.7	242.7	473.4	23.5	14.8	48.7	3.6
Victoria	37.2	124.4	161.6	13.0	34.5	196.2	166.3	362.5	26.0	17.6	54.1	3.6
Queensland	58.7	109.1	167.8	17.3	30.3	198.2	115.6	313.8	22.8	15.3	63.2	5.5
South Australia	11.4	32.5	43.9	4.7	9.8	53.7	53.0	106.8	29.0	18.3	50.3	4.4
Western Australia	30.7	55.0	85.7	*4.1	10.2	95.9	62.4	158.4	*11.8	10.6	60.6	*2.6
Tasmania	4.5	12.4	16.8	2.2	3.9	20.7	13.7	34.3	32.6	18.7	60.2	6.3
Northern Territory	3.3	4.7	8.0	*0.5	*1.2	9.2	7.0	16.1	*12.1	*13.2	56.9	*2.8
Australian Capital Territory	2.7	10.6	13.2	*0.5	2.2	15.5	7.9	23.4	*15.8	14.4	66.1	*2.1
Australia	203.8	489.8	693.6	59.3	126.4	820.0	668.6	1 488.6	22.5	15.4	55.1	4.0

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN APRIL 2012

<i>Labour force status in March 2012</i>	<i>Employed Full time</i>	<i>Employed Part time</i>	<i>Employed Total</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour Force</i>	<i>Not in Labour Force</i>	<i>Matched Civilian Population</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES							
Employed Full time	4 091.0	131.1	4 222.1	22.9	4 245.0	44.7	4 289.8
Employed Part time	127.1	645.1	772.3	20.5	792.8	60.1	852.8
Employed Total	4 218.2	776.2	4 994.4	43.4	5 037.8	104.8	5 142.6
Unemployed Total	34.6	26.9	61.4	160.0	221.5	62.6	284.1
Labour Force	4 252.7	803.1	5 055.8	203.4	5 259.2	167.4	5 426.6
Not in Labour Force	37.2	61.3	98.4	48.8	147.3	1 818.2	1 965.5
Matched Civilian Population	4 289.9	864.4	5 154.3	252.2	5 406.5	1 985.6	7 392.1
FEMALES							
Employed Full time	2 069.5	198.7	2 268.1	11.8	2 280.0	33.2	2 313.2
Employed Part time	192.3	1 693.6	1 885.9	20.5	1 906.4	122.6	2 029.0
Employed Total	2 261.7	1 892.3	4 154.0	32.4	4 186.4	155.8	4 342.2
Unemployed Total	15.4	36.3	51.7	132.4	184.1	76.6	260.7
Labour Force	2 277.2	1 928.6	4 205.7	164.7	4 370.4	232.4	4 602.9
Not in Labour Force	27.6	90.1	117.6	62.8	180.4	2 775.8	2 956.2
Matched Civilian Population	2 304.7	2 018.6	4 323.3	227.5	4 550.8	3 008.2	7 559.1
PERSONS							
Employed Full time	6 160.5	329.8	6 490.2	34.7	6 525.0	78.0	6 603.0
Employed Part time	319.4	2 338.8	2 658.2	41.0	2 699.2	182.6	2 881.8
Employed Total	6 479.9	2 668.5	9 148.4	75.8	9 224.2	260.6	9 484.8
Unemployed Total	50.0	63.2	113.1	292.4	405.5	139.2	544.7
Labour Force	6 529.9	2 731.7	9 261.5	368.1	9 629.7	399.8	10 029.5
Not in Labour Force	64.7	151.3	216.1	111.6	327.7	4 594.0	4 921.6
Matched Civilian Population	6 594.6	2 883.0	9 477.6	479.8	9 957.4	4 993.8	14 951.2

(a) Gross flows figures do not match published labour force estimates. Refer to gross flows in Glossary.

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	Full time workers	Part time workers	Total	Full time workers	Part time workers	Total
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
MALES						
April 2009	873.6	64.6	938.2	876.2	65.4	941.7
April 2010	897.7	70.1	967.8	899.1	68.9	968.0
2011						
April	920.8	69.2	990.0	909.5	69.3	978.8
May	920.6	69.4	990.0	921.2	69.5	990.7
June	921.1	69.7	990.7	922.9	69.0	991.9
July	922.3	70.0	992.4	924.9	71.1	996.0
August	923.9	70.2	994.2	922.2	70.1	992.3
September	924.7	70.1	994.8	921.2	70.1	991.3
October	924.1	69.8	993.9	932.3	69.2	1 001.6
November	923.2	69.3	992.5	920.0	71.1	991.1
December	922.7	69.0	991.8	925.4	69.3	994.7
2012						
January	923.0	69.1	992.1	916.4	65.4	981.8
February	924.0	69.3	993.3	922.0	70.2	992.2
March	925.5	69.7	995.2	928.0	70.5	998.5
April	927.0	70.1	997.1	932.2	71.0	1 003.2
FEMALES						
April 2009	440.4	156.9	597.3	442.3	155.3	597.6
April 2010	437.3	164.3	601.6	437.4	164.2	601.6
2011						
April	449.9	168.1	618.0	445.8	167.7	613.5
May	450.7	168.5	619.2	447.4	170.7	618.0
June	452.1	168.9	620.9	455.0	168.2	623.2
July	453.6	169.4	623.0	454.5	168.6	623.1
August	454.8	169.8	624.7	455.4	170.3	625.7
September	455.3	170.1	625.4	453.6	169.0	622.6
October	454.9	170.1	625.0	459.3	170.0	629.4
November	454.1	170.0	624.1	450.5	173.7	624.2
December	453.7	169.9	623.6	456.5	169.2	625.7
2012						
January	453.8	169.9	623.7	449.0	166.4	615.4
February	454.4	170.1	624.5	454.8	169.5	624.3
March	455.3	170.5	625.8	456.2	172.5	628.7
April	456.0	171.0	627.0	458.6	172.0	630.6
PERSONS						
April 2009	1 313.9	221.5	1 535.5	1 318.6	220.8	1 539.3
April 2010	1 335.1	234.4	1 569.4	1 336.5	233.1	1 569.6
2011						
April	1 370.7	237.4	1 607.7	1 355.3	237.0	1 592.3
May	1 371.4	237.9	1 609.3	1 368.6	240.1	1 608.7
June	1 373.1	238.5	1 611.8	1 377.9	237.2	1 615.1
July	1 375.9	239.4	1 615.4	1 379.3	239.7	1 619.0
August	1 378.8	240.1	1 618.8	1 377.5	240.5	1 618.0
September	1 380.0	240.2	1 620.2	1 374.9	239.1	1 613.9
October	1 379.0	239.9	1 618.9	1 391.7	239.3	1 631.0
November	1 377.3	239.3	1 616.6	1 370.5	244.8	1 615.3
December	1 376.4	238.9	1 615.4	1 381.9	238.5	1 620.4
2012						
January	1 376.9	238.9	1 615.8	1 365.4	231.9	1 597.3
February	1 378.4	239.4	1 617.8	1 376.8	239.8	1 616.5
March	1 380.8	240.2	1 621.0	1 384.2	243.0	1 627.2
April	1 383.0	241.1	1 624.1	1 390.8	243.0	1 633.9

AGGREGATE MONTHLY HOURS WORKED, States & territories

HOURS WORKED

<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

April 2009	493.2	367.4	323.3	109.0	169.5	31.1	np	np	1 539.3
April 2010	486.1	395.4	332.7	108.4	169.8	30.6	np	np	1 569.6
2011									
April	499.2	392.3	334.6	113.2	175.5	31.6	np	np	1 592.3
May	504.6	401.3	332.6	113.2	178.6	31.3	np	np	1 608.7
June	504.7	403.3	334.2	113.9	180.1	31.5	np	np	1 615.1
July	507.5	400.3	341.0	112.8	179.0	31.4	np	np	1 619.0
August	505.2	402.3	338.3	113.8	179.5	31.5	np	np	1 618.0
September	504.2	400.4	337.6	113.0	179.5	31.6	np	np	1 613.9
October	510.3	401.1	339.8	113.7	186.0	31.9	np	np	1 631.0
November	505.6	399.1	338.3	113.1	179.5	31.9	np	np	1 615.3
December	505.0	400.5	341.1	112.6	182.2	31.5	np	np	1 620.4
2012									
January	500.1	388.3	340.0	111.9	180.8	30.4	np	np	1 597.3
February	502.8	394.9	341.6	111.4	186.1	31.2	np	np	1 616.5
March	508.4	400.5	341.1	112.4	186.0	31.2	np	np	1 627.2
April	507.8	402.6	336.1	113.9	194.2	31.5	np	np	1 633.9

TREND

April 2009	485.2	369.1	324.8	109.0	169.4	31.9	18.3	27.7	1 535.5
April 2010	490.9	389.8	330.4	110.2	170.6	31.3	18.3	27.8	1 569.4
2011									
April	505.0	400.9	333.1	113.2	177.1	31.5	18.5	28.4	1 607.7
May	504.7	400.5	334.5	113.3	177.8	31.5	18.4	28.5	1 609.3
June	504.7	400.5	336.0	113.4	178.7	31.5	18.5	28.6	1 611.8
July	505.3	401.0	337.3	113.4	179.6	31.5	18.6	28.7	1 615.4
August	506.1	401.6	338.2	113.4	180.4	31.6	18.8	28.7	1 618.8
September	506.5	401.3	338.9	113.4	180.9	31.7	18.9	28.7	1 620.2
October	506.1	399.9	339.4	113.1	181.1	31.6	19.0	28.6	1 618.9
November	505.3	398.1	339.8	112.8	181.5	31.5	19.0	28.5	1 616.6
December	504.6	397.0	340.1	112.5	182.3	31.4	19.0	28.5	1 615.4
2012									
January	504.4	396.5	340.3	112.4	183.6	31.2	18.9	28.5	1 615.8
February	504.7	396.7	340.2	112.3	185.4	31.1	18.9	28.5	1 617.8
March	505.2	397.5	339.8	112.4	187.4	31.1	18.9	28.6	1 621.0
April	505.8	398.6	339.2	112.6	189.2	31.1	18.9	28.7	1 624.1

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			ORIGINAL		
	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>
	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	%
MALES									
February 2008	271.1	4.4	8.3	273.8	4.5	8.1	286.6	4.6	8.6
February 2009	348.8	5.6	10.7	344.8	5.5	10.8	360.8	5.7	11.6
February 2010	364.6	5.7	11.1	370.0	5.8	11.1	386.4	6.0	11.9
2010									
August	360.8	5.6	10.5	376.1	5.8	10.6	368.9	5.7	10.4
November	359.5	5.5	10.3	368.9	5.6	10.5	361.8	5.5	10.0
2011									
February	351.8	5.4	10.2	331.4	5.1	9.9	344.5	5.2	10.6
May	344.4	5.3	10.2	359.9	5.5	10.2	360.6	5.5	10.2
August	349.4	5.3	10.4	339.7	5.2	10.5	331.3	5.1	10.2
November	357.8	5.5	10.6	357.9	5.5	10.6	350.3	5.4	10.2
2012									
February	364.3	5.6	10.8	371.3	5.7	10.8	384.8	5.8	11.5
FEMALES									
February 2008	401.8	7.9	12.5	392.2	7.7	12.1	409.3	8.0	13.1
February 2009	479.4	9.1	14.4	502.5	9.5	14.9	526.0	9.9	16.1
February 2010	509.3	9.6	14.9	512.0	9.6	14.9	538.2	10.1	16.1
2010									
August	489.9	9.1	14.5	499.0	9.2	14.7	477.0	8.9	14.1
November	489.5	9.0	14.5	480.6	8.8	14.4	484.3	8.9	14.1
2011									
February	492.3	9.0	14.4	498.8	9.1	14.4	523.8	9.6	15.6
May	498.5	9.1	14.5	495.9	9.1	14.6	489.8	8.9	14.3
August	506.2	9.2	14.6	502.8	9.1	14.5	479.6	8.8	13.9
November	510.4	9.3	14.7	519.7	9.5	14.9	523.1	9.5	14.5
2012									
February	512.6	9.3	14.7	506.2	9.2	14.5	531.5	9.6	15.8
PERSONS									
February 2008	672.9	6.0	10.2	666.0	5.9	9.9	695.8	6.2	10.7
February 2009	828.3	7.2	12.4	847.3	7.4	12.7	886.8	7.6	13.7
February 2010	873.9	7.5	12.9	882.0	7.5	12.8	924.5	7.8	13.8
2010									
August	850.7	7.2	12.3	875.1	7.4	12.5	845.9	7.2	12.1
November	848.9	7.1	12.2	849.6	7.1	12.3	846.1	7.1	11.9
2011									
February	844.2	7.0	12.1	830.2	6.9	11.9	868.3	7.2	12.8
May	842.9	7.0	12.1	855.8	7.1	12.2	850.4	7.1	12.1
August	855.5	7.1	12.3	842.5	7.0	12.3	810.9	6.8	11.9
November	868.2	7.2	12.5	877.7	7.3	12.6	873.5	7.3	12.2
2012									
February	876.9	7.3	12.6	877.5	7.3	12.5	916.4	7.6	13.4

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			ORIGINAL		
	<i>Under- employed workers</i>	<i>Under- employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under- utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under- employed workers</i>	<i>Under- employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under- utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under- employed workers</i>	<i>Under- employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under- utilisation rate</i>
	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	%
MALES									
New South Wales	122.1	5.9	11.0	125.2	6.1	11.0	128.2	6.2	11.4
Victoria	83.5	5.1	10.7	87.9	5.4	10.8	97.6	5.9	11.8
Queensland	79.7	6.0	11.7	80.8	6.1	11.9	86.6	6.5	13.2
South Australia	26.7	5.7	11.4	25.3	5.5	11.1	25.3	5.4	11.6
Western Australia	29.6	4.0	7.9	30.8	4.2	7.8	31.6	4.3	8.2
Tasmania	9.0	6.7	13.9	8.4	6.3	13.7	7.8	5.7	13.8
Northern Territory	2.6	3.7	8.7	2.4	3.4	8.9	2.3	3.4	9.5
Australian Capital Territory	4.3	3.9	7.7	4.9	4.4	8.2	5.3	4.7	8.7
Australia	364.3	5.6	10.8	371.3	5.7	10.8	384.8	5.8	11.5
FEMALES									
New South Wales	161.2	9.3	14.8	150.2	8.7	14.2	161.5	9.3	15.6
Victoria	125.2	9.1	14.7	129.3	9.4	15.0	136.2	9.8	16.2
Queensland	109.5	9.6	15.6	109.3	9.6	15.3	115.2	10.1	16.7
South Australia	41.7	10.5	15.2	39.8	10.0	14.8	41.2	10.2	15.9
Western Australia	50.2	8.7	12.9	51.9	9.0	13.2	53.6	9.2	14.0
Tasmania	14.7	12.5	18.9	14.4	12.3	18.8	14.1	11.9	20.1
Northern Territory	3.1	5.1	9.2	3.0	5.0	8.3	3.6	6.0	9.7
Australian Capital Territory	5.8	5.7	9.6	5.8	5.6	9.2	6.2	6.0	10.1
Australia	512.6	9.3	14.7	506.2	9.2	14.5	531.5	9.6	15.8
PERSONS									
New South Wales	283.3	7.5	12.7	275.5	7.3	12.5	289.7	7.6	13.3
Victoria	208.7	6.9	12.5	217.3	7.2	12.7	233.8	7.7	13.8
Queensland	189.2	7.6	13.5	190.2	7.7	13.4	201.9	8.1	14.8
South Australia	68.4	7.9	13.2	65.1	7.5	12.8	66.4	7.6	13.6
Western Australia	79.8	6.1	10.1	82.7	6.3	10.2	85.1	6.4	10.8
Tasmania	23.7	9.4	16.2	22.8	9.1	16.1	21.9	8.6	16.7
Northern Territory	5.7	4.4	8.9	5.4	4.2	8.6	5.9	4.6	9.6
Australian Capital Territory	10.2	4.8	8.6	10.7	5.0	8.7	11.5	5.4	9.3
Australia	876.9	7.3	12.6	877.5	7.3	12.5	916.4	7.6	13.4

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

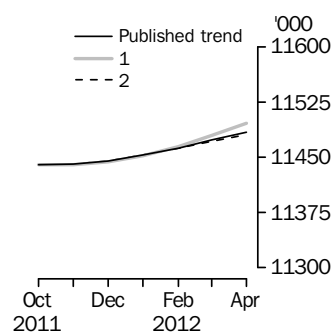
Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 28 to 36 of the Explanatory Notes).

The examples in the tables below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of employment and the unemployment rate. The revisions in the scenarios are due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average, as the impact of revision of seasonally adjusted estimates can not be estimated in advance.

- (1) The May seasonally adjusted estimate is *higher* than the April estimate by:
0.24% for employment
2.10% for the unemployment rate
- (2) The May seasonally adjusted estimate is *lower* than the April estimate by:
0.24% for employment
2.10% for the unemployment rate

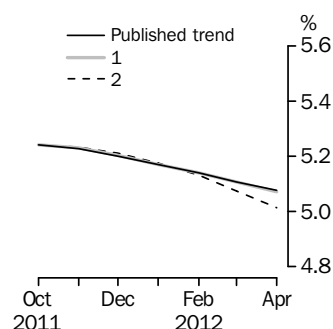
The percentage changes of 0.24% and 2.10% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted in the corresponding table.

EMPLOYMENT



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
		(1) 11 528.6 i.e. rises by 0.24%	(2) 11 473.4 i.e. falls by 0.24%
Trend as published			
2012			
January	11 452.7	11 451.9	11 452.8
February	11 462.6	11 464.6	11 462.1
March	11 473.6	11 480.2	11 472.0
April	11 484.2	11 496.3	11 480.8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
		(1) 5.1 i.e. rises by 2.10%	(2) 4.8 i.e. falls by 2.10%
Trend as published			
2012			
January	5.2	5.2	5.2
February	5.1	5.1	5.1
March	5.1	5.1	5.1
April	5.1	5.1	5.0

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. The full time series for estimates from this publication are also available electronically. More detailed estimates are released one week after this publication in various electronic formats – see *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

2 The conceptual framework used in Australia's Labour Force Survey aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of International Conferences of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001) which is available on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

3 The Labour Force Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently approximately 29,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers approximately 0.33% of the civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over.

4 Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

5 Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent).

6 The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Sunday between the 5th and 11th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week). Each year, to deal with operational difficulties involved with collecting and processing the Labour Force Survey around the Christmas and New Year holiday period, interviews for December start four weeks after November interviews start, and January interviews start five weeks after December interviews start. As a result, January interviewing may commence as early as the 7th or as late as the 13th, depending on the year. Occasionally, circumstances that present significant operational difficulties for survey collection can result in a change to the normal pattern for the start of interviewing.

7 Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are usually published first in this publication 32 days after the commencement of interviews for that month, with the exception of estimates for each December which are usually published 39 days after the commencement of interviews.

SCOPE OF SURVEY

8 The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

COVERAGE

9 In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are necessarily a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the survey is considered to be negligible.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

10 The Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add up to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are projections of the most recently released quarterly Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data. For information on the methodology used to produce the ERP see *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). To create the population benchmarks for the Labour Force Survey, the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates are projected forward one quarter past the period for which they are required. The projection is based on the historical pattern of each population component - births, deaths, interstate migration and net overseas migration (NOM). By projecting one quarter past that needed for the current population benchmarks, demographic changes are smoothed in, thereby making them less noticeable in the population benchmarks.

11 Commencing March 2010, the ERP series is revised twice-yearly in the March and September quarter issues of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). This biannual revision cycle incorporates more up to date information available for NOM. The revised ERP estimates are used to update the quarterly population projections used in creating the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks.

12 Every five years, the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing (Census). Following the incorporation of census information, the ERP series prior to the latest census are final and subject to no further revision. Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this 5-yearly revision in the ERP. From the February 2009 issue of this publication, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2006 Census. Revisions were made in the February 2009 issue to historical labour force estimates from June 2001 to January 2009.

13 As noted, Labour Force Survey population benchmarks are derived from ABS' ERP series. In the past, ABS has revised the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks every five years in order to incorporate additional information from the latest Census. However, in the July 2010 issue of this publication the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks were revised back to July 2006 to accommodate earlier revisions to ERP.

14 From October 2010 onwards, the net overseas migration component of the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks has been derived using assumptions that take into account a range of available supplementary data sources and relevant information to forecast population changes in the short-term. See articles in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) titled: *Labour Force Survey Population Benchmarks* in the September 2010 issue; and *Changes in this issue* in the October 2010 issue. In the future, the ABS may occasionally rebenchmark and revise Labour Force Survey estimates to take account of changes in ERP as additional information becomes available. Where revisions are undertaken, these will be communicated in this publication.

ESTIMATION METHOD

15 The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is Composite Estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. Composite Estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current month's data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align with current month population benchmarks. For details see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

16 From April 1986, the definition of employed persons was changed to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). For further information, see paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Explanatory Notes in the February 2003 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

17 The ABS introduced telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey in August 1996. Implementation was phased in for each new sample group from August 1996 to February 1997. During the period of implementation, the new method produced different estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect dissipated over the final months of implementation and was no longer discernible from February 1997. The estimates for February 1997 and onwards are directly comparable to estimates for periods prior to August 1996. For further details, see the feature article in the June 1997 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

18 From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey has been conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. The definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week. This change was introduced in February 2004, when historical unit record data were revised from April 2001 to January 2004. This revision created a small trend break at April 2001 in unemployed persons and unemployment rate series. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0), released in December 2003.

19 Core labour force series were revised in April 2001 for the period April 1986 to March 2001 for the remaining definitional changes introduced with the redesigned questionnaire, to reduce the impact of the changes on labour force series. For further details, see *Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire* (cat. no. 6295.0) and *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6232.0).

20 In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change, the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. While estimates for periods prior to April 2001 are unrevised and were compiled using a different estimation method, no trend break was identified in the employed persons series. Also, no change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form in April 2001 (as noted above in paragraph 18). For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

21 The current Labour Force Survey sample has been selected using information collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

22 The majority of this sample was phased in over the period November 2007 to June 2008, with one-eighth of this portion of the sample being introduced every month. Such a pattern of implementation means that any changes to labour force estimates due to differences between the two samples, or any other influences, were spread over the eight months. The remainder of the sample (about 20% of the total), which covers less settled areas and non-private dwellings was rotated in full for New South Wales, Western Australia, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory in March 2008, and for Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania in April 2008.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE *continued*

23 As one of a range of ABS savings initiatives for the 2008–09 financial year, there was a 24% reduction in the LFS sample size for the period July 2008 to August 2009, relative to the June 2008 sample size. The sample reduction was reversed from September 2009 to December 2009, with December 2009 estimates being the first produced under the fully reinstated sample.

24 For further details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

25 Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error.

26 Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors of key estimates for the latest month and of movements since the previous month of these estimates are shown in the standard errors section of this publication. Standard errors for other estimates and other movements may be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube* (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001) which is available free of charge on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

27 Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with the average response rate over the last year being 97%. See Glossary for definition of response rate.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION

28 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

29 The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month.

30 The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The Labour Force Survey uses an ARIMA model for 95% of the individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis. For further details, see the feature article in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

31 Seasonal adjustment is able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time in the survey every year. However, there are some events, like holidays, which are not always at the same time in the survey cycle or which are not at the same time across Australia. The effects of these types of events on Labour Force Survey estimates cannot in all cases be removed, because the pattern of their effects cannot be determined. However, two events for which adjustment is made in the seasonally adjusted series are the January interview start date and the timing of Easter. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0) released in December 2003.

32 While seasonal factors for the complete time series are estimated each month, they will continue to be reviewed annually at a more detailed level to take into account each additional year's original data. This annual review will not normally result in significant changes to published estimates. The review is usually conducted in February each year with the results released in the February issue of this publication.

33 The smoothing of seasonally adjusted series to produce 'trend' series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series. These trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. Trend estimates are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of a series over time.

34 While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced for the latest month, it does result in revisions in addition to those caused by the revision of seasonally adjusted estimates. Generally, revisions due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average become smaller, and after three months have a negligible impact on the series.

35 Trend estimates are published for the Northern Territory in table 10 and for the Australian Capital Territory in table 11. Unadjusted series for the two Territories have shown, historically, a high degree of variability, which can lead to considerable revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates each month when seasonal factors are estimated. For this reason, seasonally adjusted estimates are not currently published for the two Territories. In addition, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of trend estimates for the two Territories, particularly for the three most recent months, where revisions may be relatively large.

36 For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series – Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (02) 6252 6345 or email time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

37 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

■ *Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide* (cat.no. 6103.0).

This publication is a reference guide for users of Labour Force Survey data standard products.

■ *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). This publication presents key indicators of the labour market, articles on a range of labour market issues, and information about the latest developments in the labour statistics program. For further information about this publication, please contact Labour Market Statistics on (02) 6252 7206.

38 ABS Information about the labour market can be found on the Topics @ a Glance page on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

continued

39 Information about current publications and other products released by the ABS is available from the statistics page on the ABS website. The ABS also issues a daily release advice on the website, Upcoming Product Releases, which details products to be released in the week ahead.

DATA AVAILABLE ON

REQUEST

40 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available. Inquiries should be made to the Labour Force contact officer on (02) 6252 6525, email labourforce@abs.gov.au or to any ABS office.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

41 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates of movement shown in this publication are obtained by taking the difference of unrounded estimates. The movement estimate is then rounded. Where a discrepancy occurs between the reported movement and the difference of the rounded estimates, the reported movement will be more accurate.

SYMBOLS AND

ABBREVIATIONS

42 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
'000	thousands
%	percentage
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
cat. no.	catalogue number
ERP	estimated resident population
f/t	full time
LFS	Labour Force Survey
p/t	part time
pts	percentage points
Seas adj.	seasonally adjusted
TAFE	Technical and Further Education

STANDARD ERRORS

STANDARD ERRORS

The estimates in this publication are based on information gained from the occupants of a sample survey of dwellings. Because the entire population is not surveyed, the published estimates are subject to sampling error. The most common way of quantifying such sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate or statistic. For more information, see paragraphs 25 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

LEVEL ESTIMATES

To illustrate, let us say the published level estimate for employed persons aged 15–19 years is 700,000 and the associated standard error is 9,200. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of 700,000. For instance, the standard error of 9,200 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range 690,800 to 709,200 ($700,000 \pm 9,200$)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real value falls within the range 681,600 to 718,400 ($700,000 \pm 18,400$).

The real value in this case is the result we would obtain if we could enumerate the total population.

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's level estimates.

										AUSTRALIA		
											
										Males	Females	Persons

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a movement estimate. Let us say that one month the published level estimate for females employed part-time in Australia is 1,890,000; the next month the published level estimate is 1,900,000 and the associated standard error for the movement estimate is 11,900. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of 10,000. For instance, the standard error of 11,900 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement between the two months falls within the range – 1,900 to 21,900 (10,000 + or – 11,900)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real movement falls within the range – 13,800 to 33,800 (10,000 + or – 23,800).

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's movement estimates.

										AUSTRALIA		
											
										NSW	Vic.	Qld
										SA	WA	Tas.
										NT	ACT	Males
												Females
												Persons
Aged 15 years and over												
Employed												
Full time	'000	13.9	11.2	10.1	3.8	6.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	17.7	12.9	22.4
Part time	'000	9.0	7.6	6.1	2.8	4.1	1.3	0.7	1.0	8.0	11.9	14.3
Total	'000	16.8	13.7	13.6	5.5	8.2	2.1	1.4	1.9	19.5	17.8	27.4
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	8.0	7.3	7.2	2.8	3.4	1.3	0.5	0.9	10.2	8.6	13.5
Looking for p/t work	'000	5.4	5.1	4.3	1.7	2.7	0.7	0.2	0.9	5.5	7.0	8.9
Total	'000	9.7	9.0	8.5	3.2	4.3	1.5	0.6	1.2	11.6	11.1	16.3
Labour force	'000	17.2	14.1	14.4	5.8	8.5	2.2	1.5	2.0	20.0	18.3	28.3
Not in labour force	'000	15.9	12.9	12.4	5.2	7.2	2.1	1.2	1.9	15.4	19.2	25.5
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.2
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Participation rate	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Aged 15–19 years												
Employed												
Full time	'000	2.5	1.9	2.2	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.5	2.8	4.1
Part time	'000	3.7	3.1	2.8	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	4.1	4.6	5.7
Total	'000	4.2	3.4	3.4	1.3	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	4.9	5.0	6.7
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	2.8	2.5	3.1	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	3.8	3.4	5.1
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.3	3.3	2.5	1.0	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	3.8	4.1	5.6
Total	'000	4.3	4.2	4.1	1.4	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	5.4	5.3	7.6
Labour force	'000	4.5	3.7	3.6	1.4	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	5.3	5.4	7.2
Not in labour force	'000	5.3	4.2	3.5	1.7	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	6.1	5.8	8.0
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	3.8	4.7	3.5	6.1	3.6	7.7	4.4	9.8	2.2	3.3	1.8
Looking for p/t work	pts	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.5	3.3	4.5	4.2	1.6	1.2	1.0
Total	pts	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.7	2.0	3.3	3.2	3.9	1.3	1.2	0.9
Participation rate	pts	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.6	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.5
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.3

GLOSSARY

Actively looking for work	Includes writing, telephoning or applying to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking noticeboards; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.
Actual hours of work	<p>Actual hours of work refers to a specified reference period and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hours actually worked during normal periods of work; ■ time spent in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work (including overtime); ■ time spent at the place of work on activities such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools, and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports; ■ time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by; and ■ time corresponding to short rest periods. <p>Excluded are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, public holidays or paid sick leave; ■ meal breaks; and ■ time spent on travel to and from work (excluding some self-employed). <p>For multiple job holders actual hours worked should equal the hours worked at all jobs.</p>
Aggregate monthly hours worked	<p>Aggregate monthly hours worked measures the total number of actual hours worked by employed persons in a calendar month. It differs from the actual hours worked estimates (and the usual hours worked estimates) since these refer only to the hours worked in the reference week.</p> <p>The methodology used to produce aggregate monthly hours worked means that these are synthetic estimates. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of aggregate monthly hours worked are available for the period July 1978 onwards.</p> <p>Further information on the methodology used to produce the aggregate monthly hours worked estimates is available on the ABS website in <i>Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey</i> (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001).</p> <p>Actual and usual hours worked cannot be aggregated across time to produce either quarterly or annual estimates as they relate to only a single week in the month. In contrast, aggregate monthly hours worked estimates are a true monthly measure, and may be aggregated across time to produce both quarterly and annual estimates.</p>
Attending full time education	Persons aged 15–24 years enrolled at secondary or high school or enrolled as a full time student at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
Attending school	Persons aged 15–19 years enrolled at secondary or high school in the reference week.
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	Persons aged 15–24 years enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week, except those persons aged 15–19 years who were still attending school.
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Composite Estimation	The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in

GLOSSARY *continued*

previous months. For details see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

Employed All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employment to population ratio For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

Estimated resident population (ERP) Estimated resident population (ERP), is Australia's official measure of the population of Australia and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for fewer than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for fewer than 12 months. Refer to *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

Flow estimates Flow estimates are a measure of activity over a given period. For example, aggregate monthly hours worked is a measure of the total number of hours worked in a calendar month.

Full time workers Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Gross flows The matching of respondents who report in consecutive months enables analysis of the transition of individuals between the different labour force status classifications, referred to as the matched sample. The transition counts between the different labour force status classifications from one point in time to the next are commonly referred to as gross flows.

The figures presented in gross flows are presented in original terms only and do not align with published labour force estimates. The gross flows figures are derived from the matched sample between consecutive months, which after taking account of the sample rotation and varying non-response in each month is approximately 80 percent of the sample.

Caution should be exercised when analysing these gross flows data due to:

- the figures presented sum to approximately 80 percent of the population values as the gross flows data are based on the matched sample only;
- there is no adjustment applied to account for changes due to seasonal patterns (referred to commonly as seasonal adjustment); and
- the estimates of relative sizes of each transition class are subject to bias due to the matched sample being a non-representative sample.

Labour force For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Labour force underutilisation rate	The sum of the number of persons unemployed and the number of persons in underemployment, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
Long-term unemployed	The number of persons unemployed for 52 weeks or over.
Long-term unemployment ratio	The number of long-term unemployed persons, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed population.
Market sector	The market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Construction; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Transport, postal and warehousing; Information media and telecommunications; Finance and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Arts and recreation services; and Other services. Refer to <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).
Non-market Sector	The non-market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Education and training; Public administration & safety; and Health care and social assistance. Refer to <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).
Not in labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined.
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
Part time workers	Employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.
Response rate	The number of fully responding dwellings expressed as a percentage of the total number of dwellings excluding sample loss. Examples of sample loss include: dwellings where all persons are out of scope and/or coverage; vacant dwellings; dwellings under construction; dwellings converted to non-dwellings; derelict dwellings; and demolished dwellings.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See Explanatory Notes 29 to 33 for more detail.
Stock estimates	Stock estimates are a measure of certain attributes at a point in time and can be thought of as <i>stocktakes</i> . For example, the total number of employed persons is an account of the number of people who were considered employed in the Labour Force Survey reference week.
Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See Explanatory Notes 34 to 37 for more detail.
Underemployment rate	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Underemployed workers	Employed persons aged 15 years and over who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ persons employed part time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; or ■ persons employed full time who worked part time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ had actively looked for full time or part time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looking for full time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for full time work; or■ were waiting to start a new full time job.
Unemployed looking for part time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for part time work only; or■ were waiting to start a new part time job.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.
Unemployment to population ratio	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.
Usual hours of work	Usual hours of work refers to a typical period rather than to a specified reference period. The concept of usual hours applies both to persons at work and to persons temporarily absent from work, and is defined as the hours worked during a typical week or day. Actual hours worked (for a specific reference period) may differ from usual hours worked due to illness, vacation, strike, overtime work, a change of job, or similar reasons.

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